

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3354.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Committee of the LONDON LIBRARY that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Library is called by them for the purpose of proposing divers changes in the Laws of the Library, and that such Meeting will be held in the Library on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, 1892, at half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon. A copy of the proposed changes in the Laws may be seen at the Library, and may be obtained on application to the Librarian.

ROBERT HARRISON.

BRITISH MUSEUM (by permission of the Trustees).—Miss EUGENIE SELLERS will give a Course of SIX LECTURES ON GREEK SCULPTURE IN RELIEF, the Galleries, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, and Five Following Wednesdays, at 2.30 P.M. Fee, 11s.—Apply to Miss C. A. HUTTON, 32, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.

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Details of duties may be obtained upon application to me. SAMUEL BROWN, Town Hall, Salford, February 1, 1892.

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Examiner.—Sir JOHN STAINER, Mus.Doc.

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The List will be CLOSED on 23rd May.

HENRY FREEMAN WOOD, Secretary.

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By Order of the Trustees.

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Mr. FREDK. WALKER, 2, Harrison-road, Halifax.

Dated January 15th, 1892.

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FEBRUARY, 1892.

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CAN OUR NATIONAL BANKS be made SAFER? The Hon. Edward S. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency.

OUR TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS. The Right Hon. Earl De La Warr.

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A PERILOUS BUSINESS AND THE REMEDY. The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge.

A YEAR OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. H. G. Prout, Editor of the *Railroad Gazette*.

THE OPERA. Edmund C. Stanton.

LOTTERIES and GAMBLING. Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the N.Y. Society for the Suppression of Vice.

TAMMANY and the DEMOCRACY. The Hon. Richard Croker.

THE OLYMPIAN RELIGION. I. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

NOTES and COMMENTS.—An Open Letter. The Hon. Wm. M. Springer.

—The Flour of the Future. Erasmus Wiman.—The Tombs in Westminster Abbey. Henry W. Lucy.—Jews in the Union Army. Stephen S. Wise.—Railroad Consolidation. General John Gibbons.—Sunday at the World's Fair. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

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1891.

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1892.

13. ST. PAUL'S .. Jan. 2.	16. ELY .. April 2.
14. HEREFORD .. Feb. 6.	17. LLANDAFF .. May 7.
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

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LITERATURE

Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews. By the Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson.' Vol. I. (Longmans & Co.)

WHATEVER else may be thought of these reminiscences, few readers who know the spot where

— the long waves of the ocean beat
Below the minster grey

will quarrel with the civic patriotism of the writer, who records fondly the appreciative expressions of a succession of eminent men, fascinated in turn by the suggestions of the past, by the genial life of the present, by the seascapes and the skylines to be found at the old ecclesiastical capital. And when to such loyalty is added the special qualification of a unique public position as minister of the large parish in which the whole of the university city is included, it is obvious that a less experienced writer than the author could hardly fail in compiling an interesting volume. Yet we fancy he has set himself certain limitations which have to some extent enhanced the difficulty of his task. He has elected to say nothing in the way of historical retrospect, and yet we imagine the annals of the past are not so familiar that a reference to them would not have materially increased the value of this book. He disclaims the notion of writing an autobiography, and yet we have so much of his own personality, especially in connexion with what may be called the ritualistic movement in the Church of Scotland, that the disclaimer seems embarrassing. Most readers will be apt to think that such matters as the introduction of instrumental music and the substitution of the kneeling position in prayer for the not undevout standing attitude universal in Scotland some thirty years ago occupy an undue proportion of a work not avowedly ecclesiastical. And while English Churchmen cannot fail to be gratified by the kindly appreciation shown in these pages for their own system of worship, Scotchmen will be sometimes inclined to smile at the enthusiasm with which a "dear dean" or a "prince-bishop" is welcomed to the Presbyterian embrace. And it is obvious, in spite of the author's undoubted confidence in his own ecclesiastical position, that were the General Assembly to re-establish Episcopacy as a coping-stone

to recent "innovations," a very excellent Archbishop of St. Andrews would not be far to seek.

In spite of these slight drawbacks the book deserves reading. Its main interest is personal, and amid much gossip about men of more or less eminence the author rarely strikes a jarring note. Seldom has a book of table-talk been less uncharitable; and charity was not always the favourite virtue at St. Andrews. "Hell," said Aytoun, "was a quiet and friendly place to live in" compared to it. Such a man as Dr. Boyd must have had much to do with amending the atmosphere. From the genial Tulloch to the wise Tom Morris, the leaders of local life have all their meed of recognition from this friendly chronicler; and if he does note that the generous Shairp, when moved by the revival spirit, went about confessing Tulloch's sins, and that the liberal Stanley, recounting, as Rector of the University, the list of St. Andrews worthies, excluded all who had not some touch of unorthodoxy, these little bits of appreciation only enhance the general high estimate formed of two fine characters.

"Never was purer, braver, or more magnanimous spirit," he writes, than Shairp, though he shows himself quite aware that the scholar-poet was not a ruler of men. Of Stanley there is much that is interesting, and some things that are trivial, in these pages. Mr. Froude and Kingsley are the objects of affectionate reverence, and seem to have liked St. Andrews as well as St. Andrews liked them. Liddon was charmed with her past ecclesiastical glories, but would not, like Bishop Wordsworth, occupy the historic pulpit. The good prelate should be justified by the obviously sincere respect he has won in Scotland by his consistent respect for others, though the *evirenon* he proffers be obdurately rejected. In his case, as in those of most of the leading residents of the university and town, Dr. Boyd is happy in his treatment of a deserving subject. It is much to have figures the reader admired in the past put vividly before him—the courteous Whyte Melville, the genial and eloquent Lord President Inglis, the refined and dignified Forbes. Here is an account of the opening of the session:—

"The address is delivered in the Hall of St. Salvator's, a handsome apartment of academic aspect, hung round with portraits of departed Professors. It is the St. Andrews use, that the students assemble before the entrance of the dignitaries, and beguile the time by songs: some of very remarkable character, and all very heartily and well sung. The red robes of the undergraduates look warm in the gray November afternoon; also on the streets all the winter through. Principal Forbes was Head of St. Salvator's College. The Professors enter in single file, headed by the Principal. Forbes was a tall, worn, stately man: specially dignified, but extremely benignant as a rule. I always found him so [so did all who really knew him]: but somehow he was less popular with the students than he deserved to be. One looked at him with much interest: not so much as one of the first scientific men of the day, but rather as the son of the lady who Sir Walter tells us 'broke his heart.'"

A characteristic remark concludes the description:—

"The Principal closed the proceedings by pronouncing the blessing in Latin: an incident

never other than distinctly irreverent (in my judgment) when the words are said by one never ordained so to do."

A contrast to the elder Principal was Tulloch, then in his vigour:—

"Making a great speech in the General Assembly, with flashing eyes and flushed cheek and the great mane of yellow hair, Tulloch was never to be forgotten."

Kingsley's criticism on Tulloch A. K. H. B. seems unable to forgive:—

"Coming home, Kingsley was a little hypercritical.....Kingsley burst out, 'How sad it is that with that magnificent voice, he spoils the whole thing by that abominable Scotch accent!' Surely this was a bit of high-bred provincialism. How may a Scot be expected to speak? Wherefore should a Scotch accent be held *abominable*? At least we never drop our h's: neither do we omit our final g's."

Of Norman Macleod, too, we catch more than one glimpse in these pages—Norman, who, according to the anonymous bard, still was

— heard to curse the Sabbath,
And to ban the Decalogue!

So well was he appreciated in some quarters. Baynes, the Professor of Logic, better known to the world as the editor of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' is among the portraits:—

"No mortal ever heard him utter a rancorous word. And he never failed to tell a friend anything he had learned to the friend's advantage. This was a marked characteristic of Baynes.....We have all known really good and able men, in listening to whose talk about their acquaintance the words of Dickens came as a refrain at the end of each sentence, 'Let him apply to Wilkins Micawber, and he will hear something not at all to his advantage.'"

Of living personages we need only say that Dr. Boyd generally follows Baynes, and not Micawber, in his estimate, and that of Profs. Flint and Campbell especially he speaks with just appreciation. No Scotch reminiscences would be complete without some stories of eminent preachers. Here are two of Drs. Wallace and MacGregor. Said Wallace from the pulpit:—

"We are told to *love* our enemies; but we are not told to *like* them. I don't like my enemies. I dislike them, very much. But' (this with a baleful glance) 'I love them. And I shall ever be ready to show my love to them by trying to get them severely punished, that they may be led to repent of their behaviour towards me.'"

Again:—

"Once, at a gathering of three thousand people at Aberdeen, I saw and heard MacGregor cause wild enthusiasm by simple means. 'There was a day,' he said, 'on which an ancestor of mine was sentenced to be hanged.' Loud applause greeted this tragic statement. The orator went on: 'I have no doubt it was for stealing.' Considering the way in which the MacGregors of old got their living, the suggestion was a very probable one. It was received with thunderous cheering. Then, 'But as he was a distinguished thief, he was allowed to select the tree on which he was to be executed: and, with great presence of mind, he selected a gooseberry bush. It was at once objected that it was not big enough. But he said, with dignity, 'Let it grow! I'm in no hurry.'"

Dr. Boyd's book, we hope, will grow; it is pleasant and gossipy; and, given judicious pruning in certain directions, he need not apprehend therefrom a violent end to such literary reputation as he possesses.

Les Républiques Hispano-Américaines. Par Théodore Child. (Paris, La Librairie Illustrée.)

The Spanish-American Republics. By Theodore Child. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

Argentina and the Argentines: Notes and Impressions of a Five Years' Sojourn in the Argentine Republic, 1885-90. By Thomas A. Turner. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

MR. THEODORE CHILD is one of the most lively of a large class of cosmopolitan writers, whose essays on French, German, Russian, and British painting, sculpture, and industrial arts are familiar to American and English readers of *Harper's Magazine*, in the pages of which the English version of 'The Spanish-American Republics' has been appearing in instalments during the past year. Whether describing Mr. Leyland's mansion or the Duc d'Aumale's château at Chantilly, whether his subject be the ware of Limoges or French cookery, all his delineations, both of masterpieces and their authors, as well as of life and character, are drawn from a bright and picturesque point of view, and record, in fact, the first effect produced on a clever impressionist; but Mr. Child's art education has been so luxurious that he is almost too fastidious to judge complacently the rougher and uglier sides of life which necessarily obtrude themselves in newly developed countries, where modern innovations are hurriedly introduced among semi-civilized races of men.

During his visit to the Paris Exhibition of 1889 Mr. Child's curiosity was excited by the fine display contributed by the five South American republics—Chili, Peru, the Argentine States, Paraguay, and Uruguay (for at that date the late Dom Pedro had not yet been overthrown), and he determined to devote the following year to an examination of these countries. His experiences commenced at Buenos Ayres, the Argentine capital, whence he proceeded by rail to Mendoza, and across the Andes to Santiago and Valparaíso, visiting in succession the Chilean coal district of Lota from Concepcion, and the nitrate works of Tarapaca from Iquique. Whilst in Peru he saw Lima, and took a trip on the Oroya railway up the Cordillera. From Callao he returned, on board the German steamer *Osiris*, through the Strait of Magellan to Buenos Ayres; and next steamed up the Paraguay river to Asuncion, 1,115 miles from the mouth of the Rio Plata. A few excursions across the territory of Uruguay terminated Mr. Child's comprehensive tour of travel over a considerable portion of the South American continent; but, of course, his track was confined to the main routes of communication by rail and steamer, which are wholly in the hands of foreigners, and therefore of real South American life he obtained but fleeting glimpses by the way.

Undoubtedly the great attraction of the book both for Frenchmen and Englishmen will be the numerous and capital illustrations, and therefore it seems a pity that due recognition is not accorded to the artists and draughtsmen in the present issue. On referring to the original papers in *Harper's Magazine* it appears that the illustrations of Magellan Strait and Smyth Channel were drawn by Messrs. Thulstrup and Menle, after

drawings by Capt. Carlsen. Now Capt. Carlsen, who commanded the *Osiris* steamer, is mentioned by Mr. Child as "un fanatique de l'aquarelle"; but it nowhere is recorded that he furnished the admirable illustrations which are the most interesting in the volume. Whilst on board the *Osiris*, Mr. Child noticed that the passengers, mostly Germans, were admirers of Georges Ohnet's novels, and preferred them to those of Alphonse Daudet, thus proving themselves to be good bourgeois.

"Peu m'importe, d'ailleurs, les tendances artistiques de mes compagnons de voyage; leur qualités d'un autre ordre me plaisent, et cela suffit."

Here the passage stops in the French version, but in the English version the paragraph continues thus:—

"I was charmed by their more human qualities, and, with the anticipation of a pleasant journey, I settled down to read a few new French books that I had bought in Valparaíso. A novel by Rabusson I soon laid aside, declaring to myself that this writer of sentimental romances is the Georges Ohnet of the upper tondom of *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, commonplace in observation and in expression, a skilled literary workman rather than a literary artist. The next morning, after noting the gray mist that gave to the calm sea the aspect of a tarnished mirror, I began to read J. Ricard's 'Cœurs Inquiets,' and tasted the joy of chiselled, intense prose, where the epithets are exact, striking, and evocative, the observation delicate and personal, the presentation rapid and novel. What a pleasure it was to read this work of an artist after four months' wandering among strange people in lands that have no literature and but little care for literature. With what joy, too, did I read Pierre Loti's 'Au Maroc,' enviously marvelling at the perfection which French prose has attained in the hands of generation after generation of writers who have been at the same time artists."

Mr. Child is apparently a little prejudiced against the Britisher:—

"The Uruguayans are not yet smart enough to drive a locomotive; the drivers of the various companies, I noticed, are all foreigners, and belong to almost every nation except the English. The managers informed me that they cannot employ Englishmen on account of their incapacity to resist the seductive power of cane rum, or *caña*, as it is called. The drivers are chiefly Austrians and Italians. Several captains of the Platense Flotilla Company gave me the same reason for not employing Englishmen on the river steamers, either in the crew or in the stoke-room. Indeed I may say generally that my observations in South America tended to show that unskilled Anglo-Saxon labour is held in very low esteem."

Yet another American author, also writing in *Harper's Magazine*, says of the railways in the neighbouring Argentine Republic, "Nearly all the capital is English, while most of the *employés* are Irish or Scotchmen"; but perhaps these do not count as Englishmen in America.

Although the English edition of 'The Spanish-American Republics' is dated 1892, it contains only a brief epilogue referring to the causes which led up to President Balmaceda's responsibility for the revolution and consequent civil war in Chili; and it throws little light on the subject, while it gives no information whatever regarding the momentous campaign which resulted in the overthrow and ignominious death of the would-be dictator at Santiago. In the

French edition, however, a few lines have been added bearing testimony to the tragic conclusion of the internecine strife:—

"Heureusement la cause de la liberté et de l'honneur national a triomphé: Balmaceda, déjà jugé par l'opinion et classé parmi les êtres les plus cyniques que l'histoire a marqués du sceau de la réprobation universelle, s'est suicidé; et à présent le Chili est libre de travailler à sa réorganisation nationale et à la reconstitution de la richesse et de la prospérité du pays, qui ont souffert désastreusement par l'œuvre de destruction de la guerre. Grâce au courage, à la ténacité, à l'audace, au bon sens, et au patriotisme énergiques des Chiliens, on peut espérer que la vaillante République, enfin complètement maîtresse de ses destinées, sortira de l'épreuve plus robuste et plus brillante que jamais, pour reconquérir l'hégémonie de l'Amérique du Sud."

Mr. Turner's notes and impressions, written, he tells us, from exceptionally familiar acquaintance with his subject, will receive more than usual attention owing to the interest—mostly unpleasant—which Argentine affairs have lately excited. They contain certainly a very severe and far-reaching indictment against the people. With two virtues only does the author credit them: they are attached to their children, and are usually sober. For the rest they are essentially frivolous and shallow; full of phrases, but averse to work; destitute of moral courage and of commercial and political honesty; without originality, and not even good copyists. In the education of youth conduct is altogether ignored. All is outward show, their domestic life being devoid alike of comfort and of refinement. And Buenos Ayres is described as the fitting metropolis of such a people. The hotels and lodgings are without comfort or privacy, and the condition of the drains, the police, the tramways and other institutions, make—or ought to make—life insupportable. One hopes that dyspepsia, to which the writer owns, may have added some dark shades to the picture. He speaks, too, of the "innate antipathies of the Latin and Saxon races." Is there not sometimes an innate incapacity to understand each other? All that Latin *gush*, as the writer would probably term it, which he quotes, is in reality very harmless, though it upsets the Saxon's patience, and its genesis or its relation to reality is beyond his comprehension. We hope the writer is safely at home, for the personality of some of his illustrations might bring down on him the Saxon horsewhip or one of the more deadly Latin forms of chastisement. He gives a detailed and amusing account of the delays and difficulties encountered during the speculative times in obtaining a "concession"—the diplomacy and corruption at every stage; but considering the probable intrinsic merits of such a concession, and the use to which it would be applied when obtained, we need not waste much sympathy on the harassed *concessionnaire*. When, however, the author tells us that "in the course of one insignificant *negocio*" he had to put his signature to not fewer than 3,700 official papers, one hardly knows what to think. Somewhat inconsistent with the charge of universal depravity which he brings against the Argentine youth is his account of the movement known as the Unión Cívica de la Juventud, the great protest and rising

against the corruption and tyranny of the late Government, which, at all events, implied a desire for better things, and was probably not without risk to its promoters. Of the divisions and quarrels among its leaders, which prevented a more than partial success; of the disgraceful financial doings of the various authorities, and the utter and final discrediting of the Government—indeed, of contemporary events generally—the author gives a series of graphic sketches, full of local colour, and throwing much light on the situation. Readers to whom the story is not very familiar will only regret that the “notes” have not expanded into a more connected narrative. But this, Mr. Turner expressly tells us, is beyond his purpose, and even some of his notes were lost during the troubles of 1890. Among the reflections which his book suggests, perhaps the strangest is that great English financiers should have believed, or been able to induce others to believe, in the financial soundness of a country where such doings as the author describes were matters of common notoriety.

Rulers of India.—Earl Canning. By Sir H. S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

A VOLUME on Lord Canning, from the pen that wrote the ‘Chronicles of Dustypore,’ was pretty sure to take a high place among works of the class to which it belongs. There are chapters in this little book which evince the skill of a master in the selection and arrangement of materials, and in the tersely vivid exposition of his theme. It would be hard, for instance, to surpass the easy yet forceful clearness, the quick, but wary movement, of the passages dealing with ‘The Native Army’ and ‘The India which Lord Canning Found.’ And the book ends with a noble peroration that sounds like the strain of solemnly triumphant music at the close of Handel’s ‘Dead March.’ Canning’s achievements

“were on an heroic scale; nor least heroic the serene and resolute mood, the unshaken nerve, the firm justice, the loftiness of soul, with which Canning, rising nobly to the duties of a foremost post in an eventful epoch, piloted his country’s fortunes in that dark hour across that tempest-driven sea.”

It was no small achievement to compress into about 200 pages the life-story of a Governor-General whose term of rule covered the critical period of the Indian Mutiny and the first years of the new government of India under the Crown. That Sir Henry Cunningham has, on the whole, succeeded in a task so difficult, may readily be allowed. His biographical chapter, which begins by tracing Lord Canning’s descent from the great Bristol merchant immortalized by Chatterton, affords fresh and pleasing glimpses of the future Viceroy’s school and college days. “Rather disposed to be idle, but clever, quick, spirited, affectionate,” was the impression which young Charles Canning made upon an Eton schoolfellow. He made Latin verses fairly enough, rode well to hounds, pulled a good oar, and joined a debating club. At Christ Church, according to Lord Granville, he resembled Hoppner’s picture of his father, the brilliant George Canning. As a young man he was handsome, with very fine eyes, and a rare

capacity both for perfect idleness and long spells of hard work. Married at twenty-one, Charles Canning entered Parliament three years later, in 1836. His mother’s death in the following March sent him up to the House of Lords. In 1841 he became Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, then ruled by Lord Aberdeen. In 1852 he joined the Aberdeen ministry as Postmaster-General, and retained that office three years later under Lord Palmerston. His marked efficiency in this branch of public business commended him to his colleagues as a fit successor to the toil-worn Dalhousie in the government of India.

On February 29th, 1856, the new Governor-General landed at Calcutta. From that time forth for the next six years Lord Canning’s life was to be one of incessant work. He “plunged eagerly into business, and commenced from the onset that neglect of all consideration for health which he continued to the end with such disastrous effect.” He insisted on doing all his work so thoroughly and with so much care that the course of business soon became clogged with arrears. It was with difficulty that his colleagues at last persuaded him to shift some part of the growing burden from his own shoulders on to theirs. Evidently Canning lacked Dalhousie’s power of transacting the largest amount of business in the shortest possible time. And before many weeks had passed new anxieties pressed upon him from the lately annexed province of Oudh, while the trouble with Persia was steadily ripening into open war.

The war with Persia was hardly over when the first murmurs of the great Mutiny gave a warning whose full significance Lord Canning’s Government failed to catch at the right moment. In describing the progress of the Mutiny the author passes lightly over those earlier measures and mistakes which excused or helped to account for the rancour of Canning’s countrymen against a ruler whose forte was not promptitude. But for his gagging of the European press and his slowness in accepting the offers of the Calcutta community some dismal or unseemly things would not have happened, nor would “Panic Sunday” have become historical. We could gladly, by the way, have exchanged the clever retrospect of Maratha history for a picture such as Sir H. Cunningham might have drawn of Lord Canning’s heroic calmness on that unfortunate Sunday in June, 1857. On the other hand, we should have liked to hear what excuse, if any, could be offered for the blundering policy which refrained from disarming the Dinapur Sepoys, and thereby spoiled Mr. Tayler’s efforts to preserve the peace of Behar.

The greatest service which Lord Canning rendered his country during that terrible crisis was the serene courage with which he faced and fought down the general cry for sharp and indiscriminate vengeance. His “Clemency Order” of July, 1857, fiercely denounced at the time by the bulk of his countrymen both at home and in India, has become his strongest title to a nation’s lasting gratitude. Even under the deadliest provocation he forbore from publishing the evidence of misdeeds which tended to cast an indelible slur on the British name.

In going through the story of this exciting

period we seem to have rather too much about the Mutiny and too little about Lord Canning himself and his personal surroundings. But this, perhaps, was inevitable. To the general accuracy of the author’s statements little exception can fairly be taken. But in a work on the whole so excellent one hardly expected to come across, in the very first chapter, the astonishing statement that Lord Hastings “proclaimed England as an Eastern Power by sending an Indian army to co-operate in Egypt against an European foe.” What would Macaulay’s dreadful schoolboy have said to this? But, after all, it does not much matter which marquis, Hastings or Wellesley, sent Baird’s Sepoys into Egypt. The evident oversight spoils only a paragraph in an almost redundant chapter—it does not weaken the structure of the whole book. At p. 72 the reference to Dalhousie’s satisfaction with the condition of the native army is, we think, a little misleading. His satisfaction was limited to the physical condition of that army. Lastly, the date of Lord Canning’s death should be June 17th, not January.

THREE BOOKS ON SPORT.

Forty-five Years of Sport. By James Henry Corballis. Edited by Major A. Fisher. (Bentley & Son.)

Foxhound, Forest, and Prairie. By Capt. Pennell Elmhirst. Illustrated by J. Sturges and Lieut.-Col. Marshman. (Routledge & Sons.)

Sports and Pastimes of Scotland. Historically illustrated by Robert Scott Fittis. (Paisley, Gardner.)

THE stories of a veteran may be excellent reading, and not only does Mr. Corballis find room for plenty of his own experiences and opinions, but he also embodies in his book a very large amount of information on veterinary and other matters which concern the well-being of horses, hawks, and hounds, and brings into his volume a great deal of useful knowledge which we should otherwise have to search for in various treatises. All this tends, no doubt, to give a heterogeneous air to the work, and destroy its artistic unity as a bit of biography. Critics of a severe cast may notice that not unfrequently a favourite opinion is repeated, and, in fact, that there is more or less padding to eke out the volume; but if there be repetition, it is generally of some wholesome truth, and if things extraneous are sometimes included, they are generally things of importance and interest to the sportsman. As Mr. Corballis appears not only to have had his own eyes open during his long familiarity with hunting in Ireland and shooting and fishing in Scotland, but to have been fortunate in retaining the anecdotes of his friends, his book is full of most interesting stories of flood and field. We hear again of the late Lord Lovat and his trout landed with a cobweb, and much more to the credit of that lamented sportsman—among other things nothing funnier than the first fishing adventure of the late John Bright, who was fairly “gaffed” by his lordship to save him from a watery grave. We read, of course, of good runs to hounds, but this part of the book is by no means overdone; many stories of the noble horse, and the less

noble biped who trades in him; such bits of wild nature as the fight between the eagles, and that between the eagle and the fox for the hare which composed the latter's hard-won dinner; and a multiplicity of good stories of trout and salmon fishing. The capture of the seventeen-pounder after the frayed line had broken thirty yards up was certainly a smart performance. We note with pleasure some old-fashioned opinions for which the author gives good reasons. His preference for musical rather than racing hounds is more old-fashioned than it should be, though the bloodhound cross he admires even in pointers must be sparingly used in the shires. His strictures on the noisy method of working dogs, and his preference of shooting over them to grouse-driving (though he fully appreciates the merits of the latter), also bespeak the lover of sport in its processes as well as its results. His own patient system of breaking and his humanity in punishment are very consistent with the long-suffering tenacity which, after eight years' stalking of one particular stag, was rewarded by the desired trophies.

The editor has done his part fairly, though he sins, as we have said, by repetition, and though wild work is made, as usual, of some Highland names. The chapter on falconry is principally due to Mr. F. H. Salvin, though Mr. Corballis was a practical falconer; and that on golf (under the *imprimatur*, of course, of our inevitable friend Mr. Hutchinson) seems a little out of place in this volume.

"There is nothing in art or nature that can give half the unalloyed delight of the sight of hounds running hard." Such is Capt. Elmhirst's serious and enthusiastic belief, and certainly no one can give better reasons for the faith that is in him. The text we have quoted differentiates this good book of sport from that we have just noticed. "Brooksby" is of the modern school, nothing if not a flyer; and though his earliest *shikar* was in far Johore among the elephants, though he has partaken in sport of all kinds East and West, though he has seen and appreciated the *venerie* of the staghunter and the buckhunter, at Dunkerry Beacon or through the New Forest glades, his heart is faithful to the shires, and Braunston Gorse and Shuckburgh Hill, Crick and Hilmorton, are dearer not only than jungle or mountain, but than any scene of sporting action in the world. It need not be said that of hunting chroniclers, reporting regularly throughout the season, Capt. Elmhirst is about the best; and these reprints from the *Field* are admirable in impressing even on outsiders the variety that may be found in a sport which to the uninitiated appears to run a good deal in a groove. More notable still are the pleasant temper and healthy humanity of the chronicler. He is quite alive to the eccentricities and misfortunes of his fellows, but there is no malice in his observation, and occasionally he touches a serious note, as in his sound remarks on over-riding, and the chapter on "The Place where the Old Horse Died."

Among many incidents one reminds us of the days of our youth, the big boy and little pony fiercely charging the brook:—

"The boy sat well forward as they raced at the rivulet; and they flew it simultaneously. The boy, however, had more way on than the

pony; and so went on by himself some time before the pony had recovered from the effort. But this was not all. The pony was soon captured, and again set under his now muddy, but well-gratified, rider—while the field clustered in a corner and the pony proceeded to roam about among them, like a dog seeking his master. Wriggling under one horse, biting the tail of another, he made acquaintance with each in turn—his master meanwhile grinning gaily upwards with a naïve delight that was positively killing. Now the pair edged in between the Master and the gate, and ousted him out of that; that they might wade up and down the rill of water that crossed the gateway. Expostulation was altogether lost on the beaming boy, who had no more voice in the matter than his victims—by this time in a general roar, and wondering eagerly what would come next. It soon came. The single yellow girth which circled the pony's shaggy ribs suddenly snapped in two. The rosy rider thought he had best dismount, but for the life of him knew not how to effect it. First one leg he drew over the saddle, till he had carried that stirrup to the crupper, the while he lay wriggling with his waistcoat glued to the mane, and his arms round the rough hairy neck. Finding this of no avail, he tried hard to bring the other leg and stirrup over behind him. Round went the old saddle-pad; and full length under the shallow water went the beaming youth—his merry upturned face responding delightedly to a shout of laughter that might have been heard at Melton. The Master rode on with a smile of amusement not unmixed with relief—and proceeded to post all comers where they could do no harm while Welby Fishpond was drawn. But scarcely had he taken up his own position when with a rattle through the crowd came the irrepressible boy; to dash right across the covert at a pace that outdid pursuit, to disappear in the distance, and to leave a vision of a laughing face and a flying fugitive to make one's very dreams amusing that night."

The book is pleasantly illustrated.

Mr. Fittis's book on Scottish sports is intended to "set forth a sort of history, somewhat after the model of Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes.'" The end has been fairly attained, and if there is nothing particularly novel in the book, at any rate it is convenient as a compendium of much historical and legendary lore on the subject. The bear, the boar, and the still extant wild cattle employ his earliest chapter. Diarmid O'Duine is not forgotten; and the palpably erroneous derivation of the name of Forbes is repeated. The legend would imply an English origin of the name in days too early for such a supposition. Some interesting anecdotes of the extinction of wolves in the Highlands are given. Every one now knows that the great Sir Ewan's beast was not the last of the race. One Macqueen of Pall-a'-chrocaïn is said to have shot the last in 1743 on the banks of the Findhorn. The big Highland *tod*, not so many years ago imported into Ireland by a sporting enthusiast, was nearly as formidable, if one may judge from the clauses of many medieval "tacks."

Our historian has naturally more to say about the deer forest than the grouse moor. We read from Pitsoctie of the magnificent reception James V. enjoyed at the hands of the Earl of Athole when he and the Papal ambassador were entertained for three days' hunting in a sylvan palace built of green timber and lighted with glass windows, while he had such sport as puts all modern battues and deer-drives in the shade. Not less vivid is Barclay's account of Queen

Mary's hunting tour in the same region in 1564, when "Love was young, and Darnley kind." On that occasion the Highland harpers had a share of queenly patronage, and a prize harp was given to an ancestress of the Robertsons of Lude. It is noted that the last appearance of the Highland harp in war was when Argyll brought his harper to the battle of Glenlivet in 1594, but the minstrel's pean was not needed.

The earliest notices of racing occur in 1504, when James IV.'s Lord Treasurer makes payments to "the boy that ran the King's horse," and "28s. to Dande Doule whilk he wan from the King on horseracing." Probably the turf was in favour as early in Scotland as in England, though no records go back so far as our Henry II. The constant efforts of the Scottish kings to counteract the terrible cloth-yard shafts of England by encouraging native archery, and suppressing football and golf in the interest of the bow, appear to have been proving successful just about the time when firearms were to render them unnecessary. The butts appear, at any rate, to have been well frequented in the early part of the seventeenth century. The origin of the Royal Company of Archers seems to have been political and Jacobite. If that veteran body can appear again on such a field day as the review of 1881, it may be hoped their equipment will include greatcoats, or there will be much dying for their country. No book on Scottish games would be complete without a reference to golf; but the history of that engrossing pursuit has been so well told in Mr. Clark's classic work that there is little that can be added on the subject. Chapters on curling—most national of all Scottish sports, yet strangely modern and pretty certainly of foreign derivation—on the Highland games, on bowls, "kyles" (a sort of nine-pins), and tilting at the ring, and a short account of cricket in Scotland, which seems to have found its first home at Perth in the beginning of the century, conclude a praiseworthy and industrious compilation.

An Historical Sketch of the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. Being the Yorke Prize Essay of the University of Cambridge for 1889. By D. M. Kerly, M.A., LL.B. (Cambridge, University Press.)

SIR EDWARD COKE tells us that "Chancellor" is derived from *cancello*, because it was one of the Lord Chancellor's highest duties to cancel the king's letters patent when improperly granted, "damning the inrolment thereof, by drawing strikes through it like a lettuce." It might have occurred to so learned and thoughtful a man that this could scarcely be an adequate derivation, as there were king's chancellors in most civilized countries, besides chancellors of universities, cathedral chapters, orders of knighthood, &c., without end, to whom the reason assigned could not possibly apply. In pre-revolutionary France the king's *chancelier* was the first officer of the Crown in juridical matters, and was also keeper of the royal seal. The office, therefore, corresponded in its rough outline to that of Lord Chancellor in England, and M. Littré seems inclined to derive the word

in its French form, from *cancel* or *chancel*, which meant either the bar of a court or a place surrounded by a balustrade in which the seal was kept. Similarly the Latin *cancelli*, in its sense of "bar of justice," should have its chance; but there is this difficulty, that chancellors were not universally (perhaps not at all in their origin) judicial functionaries. The true derivation of the word is still a problem for the curious in such matters, but, as regards the meaning, it may be assumed without much risk that a chancellor was primarily an administrative officer who managed the property of a sovereign or of some wealthy personage or corporation. How, then, did the English king's chancellor come in time to be a great judge? and what were the forces which compelled or enabled him to create the great system of equity as distinguished from ordinary or "common" law? To throw light on these questions is, in the main, the object of Mr. Kerly's labours, for the functions of the Master of the Rolls and those (in later days) of the Vice-Chancellors and Lords Justices of Appeal may be looked upon as mere offshoots of the general growth of equitable jurisdiction.

It cannot be said that the details of this wonderful growth are particularly clear. Jurisdiction for the most part is acquired gradually as occasion arises, sometimes by direct authority of the ruling powers, but sometimes also, and perhaps more generally, by a bold usurpation which is unresisted, and finally comes to be treated as a prescriptive and inherent right. The Chancellor in the time of Henry II. seems to have been a ministerial officer who attended all the king's councils and sealed the king's ordinances. Under an Act of Edward I., the Chancery (*Chancellerie*) was directed to follow the king together with *justices de soen banc*, so that the king should have near to him some sages of the law (*ascuns sages de la loi*), apparently to advise him as to matters which should come into court. Probably this duty of advising may have led by degrees to the Chancellor's being allowed to give decisions as the king's deputy when it was inconvenient to the monarch to attend personally. Of these gradations there is, apparently, no actual record; but common sense suggests that such may have been the intermediate step between the position of a legal assistant and adviser, and that which the Chancellor occupied *temp.* Edward II., when it seems clear that petitions of certain kinds were referred to him for actual decision. It is significant that some of these petitions dealt with grievances for which there was no remedy at the common law, for we thus seem to discern (as we shall see below) the origin of a leading branch of modern Chancery jurisdiction, while in an occasional direction to be guided by "reason" or by law "and reason" we may perceive the germ of flexible equitable principles as distinguished from the strict routine of the ordinary courts. In the reign of Edward III. the Chancellor's jurisdiction is believed to have been clearly established, and his court to have been fixed in Westminster Hall. From that time forth the Court of Chancery was an important institution until, in 1875, it was merged in the new "High Court of Justice," under the title of "Chancery Division" of that court.

The duty of deciding cases where there was no common-law remedy may naturally have led up to one of the most important of the Chancellor's functions, namely, the enforcement of a use or trust—words which really mean the same thing, though they are now used colloquially, and, as it were, accidentally, in different senses. The common-law courts did not recognize this vicarious species of ownership, but held that a man to whom land was conveyed was the proper person to enjoy it, even if it were conveyed to him "to the use of" another; but the Chancellor, guided no doubt by the "reason" of the thing, considered the other person to be the real owner. The legislature deemed this inconvenient, as tending to conceal the virtual ownership of the property, and the far-famed Statute of Uses was passed, under which the other person was made the real owner to all intents and purposes. For the moment this seemed to remove the evil or supposed evil, but it was soon perceived that, as the Act dealt only with a use of lands, it had no effect upon a use of a use; a conveyance, therefore, of land to the use of A, to hold to the use of B, took the property out of the common-law jurisdiction as if the Act had never been passed. Thus the threatened blow to equity jurisdiction over landed estates was averted, and it continues unimpaired to this day. Mr. Kerly describes these circumstances sufficiently for the requirements of the professional reader, who is sure to know something of them already; but he scarcely makes so much of them as might be desired for the benefit of the student or the general reader.

Another important feature of Chancery jurisdiction was the "injunction," which for general purposes may be defined as an order forbidding a man to do something (*e.g.*, to carry on a particular action at law) which would interfere with equitable rights, though not contrary to any principle of the common law. The Chancellor could not, of course, prevent the common-law judges from trying the case, but he could say to a private individual, "I will attach you" (*i.e.*, shut you up in prison) "if you ask them to try it." Very important also was the principle of "discovery," by which a defendant was compelled to admit or deny on oath the facts alleged against him, so that, in numerous instances, the plaintiff was enabled to prove his case by evidence which he would otherwise have been powerless to obtain.

It must not be supposed that the common-law judges always submitted without protest to the encroachments of the Chancellor upon their rights; on the contrary, they struggled and protested from time to time, as Mr. Kerly takes care to show; but the power of the Chancellor over individual liberty, it must be presumed, was found in the long run to be too strong for them. It would be highly interesting to learn under what circumstances this power was first asserted, and by what steps it came to be finally established; but Mr. Kerly, we think, gives no information on this subject, and perhaps there is none to be had. It may be conjectured that the Chancellor originally "attached" disobedient persons by his authority as officer of a semi-despotic king, and that, having proved useful and

beneficial, the practice became inveterate before any class of persons in the kingdom had the courage or the will to dispute it. The juridical history of England teems with instances in which a doctrine or a practice has originated in some irregular fashion, but has become settled law from public approval, or at least from long non-resistance. The student of law knows well, though the general reader may perhaps learn now for the first time, that entails were strictly enforced by virtue of a statute of Edward I., but that in the reign of Edward IV., without any repealing statute having been passed in the mean time, a species of fictitious action was invented, and received judicial sanction, by which owners of entailed lands could disentail them at any time during the succeeding three hundred and fifty years. This action, called a "recovery," was abolished by an Act passed in 1833, but only for the purpose of enabling persons to effect disentailment in an easier and cheaper manner, so that the virtual defiance so long hurled by the judges at the statute of Edward I. received, by implication, the approval of the legislature itself. The success of so barefaced a piece of jugglery—for such, in plain words, it was—is significant as showing that other forces than central authority have gone to the development of our complex and sometimes wayward legal system. Public opinion—or, at least, the quasi-public opinion of large classes—must have had influence in England for many centuries before the expression itself, now so familiar, had ever been used by writer or speaker.

The maturer development of equitable jurisprudence is more easy to trace than the struggles of its infancy. The reports open a rich field for exploration, and the numerous text-books are serviceable as guides. Mr. Kerly has made good use of some of these, notably of White and Tudor's 'Leading Cases in Equity,' and has treated the well-known subjects of conversion, specific performance, election, and the like, in their historical aspect, with brevity and lucidity. It need hardly be said that his small work is not one in which to study these subjects *à fond*, but it is an excellent first book for those who desire to gain some insight before going to larger works; and it will also be valuable to persons who, having no time for deep legal studies, wish nevertheless to form a rational conception of that peculiarly English institution the Court of Chancery. It must be remembered that, although the Court itself is abolished, its principles remain in force, overriding generally those of the common law where there is any conflict or variance. Mr. Kerly is rather too apt to rely on second-hand authorities, and he somewhat overrates the excellence of modern text-books and the blessings of modern reforms. It is still possible for a suitor to be misled by the former, and to be ruined by lawyers' bills (even though he may win his case "with costs") in spite of the latter. It is not the case, we believe, that the Lord Chancellor continued to sit at Westminster Hall "in term time" (which we take to mean *throughout the term*) until the new Law Courts were opened; the old hall at Lincoln's Inn was, for some years after it was disused for prandial purposes, divided into two courts, one for the Lord Chancellor, the other for the

Lords Justices of Appeal, though all the Equity judges used to hear motions at Westminster Hall after the breakfast and the procession on the first day of term. The book under notice is handsomely produced by the University Press, but we observe, at p. 136, "Cro. Cas." for *Cro. Car.*; in the same place "should he" for *he should*; at p. 153, "690" for 691; at p. 176, "735" for 734; so that apparently a careful revision of the references and the insertion of a slip of "corrigenda" would be no disadvantage.

History of Nottinghamshire. By Cornelius Brown. (Stock.)

THE days for folio county histories have gone by. Books such as Surtees's 'Durham' and Nichols's 'Leicestershire' are magnificent monuments of the learning and patient industry of their authors; but the area of knowledge has so widened, from the throwing open of records and other causes, that it is now impossible for any one man to treat a whole county exhaustively. Each town and village must have a history to itself; but while we fully realize this, it seems important that for the general reader there should be volumes from which he may gain a clear if concise idea of the progress of the shire wherein he dwells. Guide-books, however well done, are dull reading, and moreover contain knowledge very useful to the tourist, but much in the way for those whose home is in the county. We have long wanted a series of portable volumes which should give sketches of the more important objects in each county, and of the noteworthy events, secular and ecclesiastical, that have taken place therein, without the compression of the guide-book or the detail of the student who writes for antiquaries. The rock on which many of those who have endeavoured to produce books of this kind have split is the tendency to enlarge on well-known events, and to leave equally important, though less popular matters in shadow. Hume, Lingard, and such as they are at hand, and it is much easier to paraphrase their words than for a writer to discover things for himself. From this kind of compilation, we are bound to say, Mr. Brown's volume is free. There must have been a strong temptation on several occasions to swell the book with needless details, for picturesque events such as the battle of Stoke, the raising of the royal standard at Nottingham, and the siege of Newark afford texts for any amount of wordy discursiveness. Then there is the forest of Sherwood and Robin Hood, concerning whom any number of pages might have been turned out. Mr. Brown, of course, mentions these; it would have been impossible to omit them; but they are dealt with in reasonable compass. He gives his readers credit for a fair amount of general knowledge of the history of their country.

The county of Nottingham is in some ways an epitome of England. It has its black country, where a great part of the people are engaged in mining industries; its forest scenery, where there are yet to be found spots which seem to have come down unchanged from the time when it was a hunting-ground for Plantagenet princes and their kindred; and on the eastern frontier we come upon rich and well-cultivated soil, grand meadows and pastures, where Eng-

lish agriculture may be seen almost at its best.

With the exception of Southwell, there are, perhaps, no first-rate examples of mediæval architecture now remaining, but every parish has its church, and almost all of them date from pre-Reformation times. If the student of architecture be content to dispense with vastness and grandeur there are few parts of England where he may learn more. He will see how the little village churches grew up piece by piece around a Norman or, perhaps, a Saxon nucleus, which there is in some instances good reason for believing had itself arisen on the spot where the heathen settlers had burnt and buried their dead. Mr. Brown has supplied a classified list of the Nottinghamshire churches, arranged under the various styles, which will be found useful. There are far more relics of Norman than we had imagined. On the other hand, examples of Perpendicular do not seem to be so common as in the neighbouring shires. The fifteenth century was a great age of church building, and what we should now call restoration. We find traces of it almost everywhere. The wealthier classes in Nottinghamshire seem to have been less moved by this form of religious zeal than their neighbours to the south and east.

The mediæval castles have for the most part passed away, but there is, perhaps, no other part of England of equal area which possesses so many stately mansions of the modern time. Mr. Brown has made a loving study of many of these interesting buildings. Though his words are few—in some instances too few—those who have not seen them will be able in most instances to realize by his descriptions the manner of their comeliness. It is, perhaps, not out of place to remark that the local historian is called upon to give more precise details of secular architecture than of that of the churches. We have countless volumes, of all sizes and characters, relating to our religious buildings; but beyond a few costly tomes there is little that explains how the domestic architecture, in its stately or humbler forms, has varied during the last three centuries. Most persons are content to class all these buildings as Elizabethan, Italian, or modern Gothic—a system which reminds us of the way the antiquaries dealt with our old churches before the days when Carter, Milner, and Rickman taught our grandfathers classification.

In a work of this kind, the limits of which are necessarily narrow, the reader cannot hope to find many of those local details which impart a great charm to the annals of our villages. Mr. Brown has found room here and there for an interesting fact. Retford parish church has, it seems, the honour or disgrace of being the last church in England in which horses were stabled. In 1745 a body of 6,000 English and Hessians encamped in Wheatley fields, and on marching through Retford to the North used the church as a stable. This was a common practice of both parties during the great struggle of the preceding century. Tradition has preserved the memory of it in many cases, but not always in a very intelligent manner. In every case the desecration is credited to the Puritans.

The manorial custom of Thurgarton

seems to have been preserved. We wish it were printed in full. Besides the rents in money each cottager had to give to the lord a cock and a hen, and women paid a fine of five shillings, or half that sum, according to circumstances, on their marriage. We are not quite certain, but unless we misinterpret Mr. Brown's words these rules date from 1328. At Scotter, in the adjoining county of Lincoln, as late as the tenth year of Henry VIII. a woman paid five shillings to the lord "spontanie et voluntarie maritari."

The chapter contributed by Mr. R. A. Rolfe is devoted to the flora and fauna of the county. It seems carefully compiled.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Weak Woman. By Mrs. Lovett Cameron. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

Corinthia Marazion. By the late Cecil Griffith (Mrs. S. Beckett). 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

The Lady of Balmerino: a Romance of the Grampians. By Marie Connor-Leighton. 3 vols. (Trischler & Co.)

The Aftermath. By Noel Dene. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Blue Pavilions. By Q. (Cassell & Co.)

The Brethren of Mount Atlas. By Hugh E. M. Stutfield. (Longmans & Co.)

A House of Pomegranates. By Oscar Wilde. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

Through the Red-titten Windows; and The Old River House. By Theodor Hertzgarten. (Fisher Unwin.)

Clement Barnold's Invention. By Lionel Hawke. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

Tales of Two Countries. From the Norwegian of Alexander L. Kielland. The Translation and Introduction by William Archer. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

Ces Bons Docteurs! Par Gyp. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

It has sometimes been suggested that an agreement stamp should be necessary to the validity of promises of marriage; and undoubtedly this provision should be extended to such formal documents as that by which Mrs. Dora Torrington bound Mr. Gerald Nugent to herself by a species of *man-rent*. By it he gave her a lease of his allegiance and affection for ten years, during which he bound himself to marry no other woman. Such a contract in restraint of marriage was doubtless invalid; but lady novelists are not as yet lawyers, and Gerald, who is nothing if not perverse, no doubt felt his honour involved. Indeed, so fatuous is he that one feels it a relief when Helen takes refuge with the old lord who marries her on his death-bed. Lord Bainton is not a particularly noble character, but he is more of a man than Nugent, and, weak as Helen is, she deserves better treatment than her lover is disposed to give her. A very unlovely and underbred schoolmaster—the least bit like the pedagogue in 'Our Mutual Friend,' only without his white heat of passion—and a very fresh and honest boy, "Ted," who loyally adores, encourages, and "sticks up for" his uncle's pretty young bride, are the best characters in Mrs. Lovett Cameron's novel, which is not an improvement on her previous work, though there is nothing to be said against it.

Corinthia, Corinth, or Cora Marazion is a handsome young agnostic with whom

sundry persons are supposed to be in love. Another young agnostic of the masculine gender, who conceals his views for worldly reasons, had been engaged to her at the instance of his father, but he throws her over for the sake of an heiress. Corinthia is compromised by having to spend a night on an island in the company of an orthodox clergyman, whom she subsequently marries, without precisely loving him. In fact, she loves a most eligible young man, whose mother had treated her badly after the adventure on the island. The lady with the Greco-Cornish name is a fine and fairly consistent character. The plot of the story is not particularly elaborate; but it is well constructed, and certainly above the average in interest. Many readers will remember the author's previous novel of 'Victory Deane,' which showed decided promise; and they will see in 'Corinthia Marazion' much reason to lament her untimely death.

'The Lady of Balmerino' is yet another tale based on the familiar theme of the necklace of Marie Antoinette. Mrs. Connor-Leighton recalls in a somewhat inflated preface the entrusting of the queen's jewels to the Marquise de Limoges, and then proceeds to weave her romance. The *émigrés* are transferred with their precious charge to the farmhouse of Balmerino, in the valley of the northern Esk, being hospitably entertained by a Jacobite outlaw, whose daughter is the lady indicated on the title-page. The outlaw's son has joined himself to a band of caterans in the neighbourhood; and in a castle hard by a certain Lord Lindsay, who has slain his cousin in Edinburgh, is hiding from the law. Amidst this promiscuous assemblage of impossible personages there is good scope for romance, and the author has devised a sufficiently lively budget of love stories and thrilling adventures. It is a pity that she should not have told her tale in straightforward English, and she is quite ruthless in her descriptions of sanguinary deeds. There must be something like a dozen murders in her three volumes; but the Lady of Balmerino herself is permitted to live and thrive.

Noel Dene's pretty, but rather stiff and unskillful story narrates the married experiences of Lord Osmay and the young wife of his choice. There is nothing particularly original about the plot. The sheer simplicity of Noel Dene would suffice to disarm the most censorious of critics.

It is, perhaps, open to question whether the author of 'Noughts and Crosses' might not have aspired to something of a different, possibly of a superior, character to a simple story of stirring adventure; but in 'The Blue Pavilions' Q has nevertheless left himself scope for that discernment of human nature and piquancy of treatment by which he has already earned for himself a certain reputation. Romance in this case is not entirely banished, and the historical element, chiefly represented in the persons of William III. and Marlborough, is nowhere oppressive; both romance and history are handled with a praiseworthy restraint, not in this case detrimental to the narrative. Some passages are really well done, especially, perhaps, the young hero's experiences

as a French galley slave, and the life-like picture of his first attack of seasickness. Nor must we omit to mention Capt. Barker's glorious, if impossible, victory over the French galley. He and his friend Capt. Runacles are delightful creations, beside whom, indeed, Tristram and everybody else in the book are comparatively insignificant. The sayings and doings of these sprightly old gentlemen, their controversy and ultimate reconciliation concerning the boy, who, belonging to neither, is yet the bone of contention and the idol of both, are not devoid of either humour or pathos, and are sufficient in themselves to preserve the story from the reproach of dullness.

Mr. Stutfield need not fear that any "cosmical cataclysm" will result from the publication of his book, not even the combustion of the Thames. Yet it has its merits. The journey through the desert to the mountain of the Mahatmas is vividly treated, as might be expected of a successful traveller who has made a special study of Morocco and its natives. The thaumaturgical portion of the narrative occupies but little space, though a second part is promised, in which, no doubt, further revelations will be made as to the future fortunes of the unified spirits of Leila and David Urquhart. So far as theosophy is concerned, we fear the esoteric will detect a scoffer, but the writer has, at any rate, mastered a good deal of the necessary phraseology, and his description of the peaceful domain of the African brethren in their beautiful oasis round the true Mount Atlas has the charm of well-imagined detail. The same power is shown in such scenes as the lion hunt, the simoom, and the avalanche. The narrative is occasionally witty, but there is too much jocular slang. Burlesque names, like "The Son of a Gun," "Sucha Row," or "Sing mya songo," do not much advance the humorous merit of a story which is readable enough in other respects.

Mr. Oscar Wilde has been good enough to explain, since the publication of his book, that it was intended neither for the "British Child" nor for the "British Public," but for the cultured few who can appreciate its subtle charms. The same exiguous but admiring band will doubtless comprehend why a volume of allegories should be described as 'A House of Pomegranates,' which we must confess is not apparent to our perverse and blunted intellect. It consists of four storeys (we mean stories), 'The Young King,' 'The Birthday of the Infanta,' 'The Fisherman and his Soul,' and 'The Star-Child,' each dedicated to a lady of Mr. Wilde's acquaintance, and all characterized by the peculiar faults and virtues of his highly artificial style. The allegory, as we have had occasion to remark on former occasions, when discussing the work of Lady Dilke and Miss Olive Schreiner in this particular field, is one of the most difficult of literary forms. In Mr. Wilde's 'House of Pomegranates' there is too much straining after effect and too many wordy descriptions; but at the same time there is a good deal of forcible and poetic writing scattered through its pages, and its scenes have more colour and consistence than those which we criticized in 'Dreams' and 'The Shrine of Love.' Mr. Wilde resembles the

modern manager who crowds his stage with aesthetic upholstery and *bric-à-brac* until the characters have scarcely room to walk about. Take this inventory of the contents of a chamber in the young king's palace, which reads for all the world like an extract from a catalogue at Christie's:—

"After some time he rose from his seat, and leaning against the carved penthouse of the chimney looked round at the dimly-lit room. The walls were hung with rich tapestries representing the Triumph of Beauty. A large press, inlaid with agate and lapis-lazuli, filled one corner, and facing the window stood a curiously wrought cabinet with lacquer panels of powdered and mosaiced gold, on which were placed some delicate goblets of Venetian glass and a cup of dark-veined onyx. Pale poppies were brodered on the silk coverlet of the bed, as though they had fallen from the tired hands of Sleep, and tall reeds of fluted ivory bare up the velvet canopy, from which great tufts of ostrich plumes sprang, like white foam, to the pallid silver of the fretted ceiling. A laughing Narcissus in green bronze held a polished mirror above its head. On the table stood a flat bowl of amethyst."

The adornment of these "beautiful tales," as Mr. Wilde modestly calls them, has been entrusted to Messrs. C. Ricketts and C. H. Shannon, and for combined ugliness and obscurity it would be hard, we imagine, to beat them. The full-page illustrations are so indistinctly printed that whatever excellence they may possess is lost to view, while the grotesque black-and-white woodcuts are hideous to behold. It is, perhaps, as well that the book is not meant for the "British Child"; for it would certainly make him scream, according to his disposition, with terror or amusement.

The latest addition to the "Pseudonym Library" is marked by something of the distinction of style and a great deal of the indistinctness of outline observable in the previous volumes of this little series. In 'Through the Red-litten Windows' Mr. Theodor Hertz-Garten certainly succeeds in exciting the reader's interest by the fantastic treatment of an uncanny idea—the struggle for the possession of a body by two souls. But just at the critical moment the story breaks off abruptly. The author merely propounds a fanciful psychical problem: he makes no effort to solve it. The fragment has atmosphere, but no body, and the preciosity of the title and the pseudonym is a marked feature in the diction. 'The Old River House,' though far less exciting, is, at any rate, a more conscientious piece of work, in that the writer does not leave off until he has used up his materials. It is a picturesque but painful sketch of the conflict between art and love.

Mr. Hawke's story opens somewhat incoherently, it is destitute of any distinction of style, and it displays in places a curious ignorance of the ways of the world. But its crudities and imperfections are redeemed by a certain rough but vivid picturesqueness, and an undeniable originality of conception. The relations between the eccentric nobleman and his butler, whom the former insists on regarding as deeply interested in his own scientific hobbies, are worked out with a good deal of humour, bordering at times on the grotesque. The character of the fiery Mr.

Mills, an eminent engineer who is always indulging in fisticuffs with his navvies, is, again, highly amusing; but perhaps the most original conception of all is that of the villain of the plot, whose diabolic wickedness is accompanied up to his last gasp with a persistent belief in his own innocence which quite removes him from the ordinary category of romantic ruffians. Mr. Hawke excels in preparing surprises for his readers; but he needs to keep his invention in check. The sentimental passages are the weakest in the book.

Kielland's works are not unknown in this country, more than one of his novels having appeared in an English dress of late years. Mr. Archer's selection of his short stories will be read with interest and pleasure, though we doubt if the translator's estimate of his genius will meet with general endorsement. Kielland excels in vividness of presentment and keen appreciation of nature; but, with all respect for Mr. Archer, we demur to his claims to be considered as a humourist or a story-teller. He can be sympathetic, but he is seldom genial; his prevailing bent is towards pessimism, and his satire is uniformly mordant. A story is generally supposed to have a beginning and an end; but there is no rounding off or winding up in Kielland's work. These "tales" are rather episodes or transcripts of a fragment of life, and in spite of their poetical feeling and pathos the resultant impression left by their perusal is singularly tantalizing and unsatisfying.

As Gyp grows older she shows no loss of power, and her latest book is for cleverness one of her best, but, unfortunately, one of the least pleasant of her works. Her earlier novels or sets of stories contained, alongside of the vicious and the stupid, characters that were witty without being bad. In the last two or three there is an almost unbroken monotony of vice, the few good people who appear being represented as silly beyond measure. The stories now before us are of the medical men of France, and only two or three of them are drawn in such a way as to be really typical of one of the most excellent of the professions in a country in which the professional standard is high. The rest are knaves, or murderers, or fools, and the ladies who converse with them no better, and the book forms a libel on French society. But all the stories are incomparable for brilliancy of touch, and Gyp only could have written them.

HOMERIC TRANSLATIONS.

The Iliad of Homer. Translated into English Prose by John Purves, M.A. Edited, with an Introduction, by Evelyn Abbott, M.A., LL.D. (Percival & Co.)

The Homeric Hymns. Translated into English Prose by T. Edgar. (Edinburgh, Thin.)

PERHAPS the first question that arises at the sight of a new prose translation of the *Iliad* is whether it appears as an avowed rival of the excellent version by Messrs. Lang, Leaf, and Myers, which may undoubtedly be said to hold the field at present. The question is soon answered. Mr. Evelyn Abbott informs us that Mr. Purves began his translation in 1871, and finished it, after many interruptions, in 1884. It is clear, therefore, that it is an independent version, uninfluenced by either the merits or the faults of the earlier-published work. In character, however, it forms a marked contrast. The

careful beauty of expression, the antique literary flavour (the "Wardour Street English," as unkind people called it), which give its character to the work of Mr. Lang and his colleagues, are not to be found in the version of Mr. Purves. The latter has not, perhaps, the orthodoxy of view which naturally comes from the collaboration of three competent scholars. It has idiosyncrasies of rendering—justifiable, no doubt, but still departures from the received tradition. Mr. Abbott tells us that he has written "holy" or "sacred" *Ilium*, instead of Mr. Purves's "fortress" or "fastness" *Ilium*; yet the latter rendering of *ἱερός* is well known, though not accepted, and Mr. Abbott has left, and rightly left, many other phrases which equally show that Mr. Purves thought out his translation for himself, and did not always accept the traditional equivalents for the words of Homer. Thus *Ἐκατος* is rendered "the Far-Fatal"; *πᾶς ὄμιος*, "all their posse"; *ἀμυχθαλόεις*, "smoky"; and sometimes ugly phrases occur, like "with the long edge," for *παναίκει χαλκῷ*. Nor do we like the patronymics "Tydide Diomedes," "Atride Agamemnon," of which Mr. Purves is fond; it is a pity that it is not possible without unnaturalness to revive the old Scandinavian forms, and speak of "Diomedes Tydeusson" and "Agamemnon Atræusson," which just represent the semi-surname use of the patronymic in Homer. Occasionally, too, there seem to be errors of translation. The most famous and pathetic passage in Helen's lament for Hector is rendered, "If any had spoken harshly to me, a brother, or a husband's sister, or a brother's wife, or the queen my mother,—for the king is ever tender as a father,—thou wouldest have won them with soft speech," instead of "If any spake.....thou usedst to win them." Again, where Andromache bewails, "Thou heldest not out any hand to me from thy bed of death," *thy* is surely a false note; Andromache is lamenting that he had not died in a bed at all, where she might have been by him. *Μελοῦσι μοι ὀλλόμενοι περ* is rather "I care for them though they perish" than "I have taken thought of them that perish." It is fair, however, to say that these questionable renderings occur chiefly in the later books, which were presumably those which, as Mr. Abbott tells us, were scarcely altered from their first draft.

The general result is a translation which, while it offers many points to criticism, is yet a vigorous and healthy representation of its great original. There is often a nervous strength, a plain directness of expression, about the language which is eminently effective, and can only be appreciated when a passage of some length is read as a whole. There is no affectation, though there is marked individuality; and there is no dullness nor, so far as we have observed, slipshod translation. The opening lines of the twenty-first book may be offered as a fair specimen:—

"But when they came to the passage of the fair-flowing river, of eddying Xanthus, begotten of immortal Zeus, then they who fled before pursuing Achilles divided; and some poured forth into the plain towards the city, where but the day before the Achæans were fleeing in consternation, when radiant Hector was in his fury; that way streamed they forth in flight, half; and Hera spread before them a deep mist, to be their hindrance; and half were pressed on into the deep-flowing silver-whirling river, and they fell into it with clash of armour and with splash of water, and the high banks around gave back the din; and shrieking aloud they floated this way and that, rolling among the eddies."

And here is a simile from the fourth book:—

"As when the west wind stirs up the sea waves, and they rise successive on the still-sounding shore; while yet far out they gather in a crest, and then they break upon the beach roaring, and the hollow curves climb up about the crags, and the sea-spray is dashed abroad, so moved successive to the battle the continuous lines of the Danaans."

Something of the old-fashioned flavour of the original is, perhaps, lost by the indifference of Mr. Purves (noticed by Mr. Abbott) to retaining the same renderings of the same words, a

defect which Mr. Abbott has only partly removed. On the other hand, there is a simplicity and directness of style, an avoidance of all that diverts attention from the course of the narrative, which are genuinely Homeric, and which give this translation a sound claim on the attention of scholars and students; and as an example of English to the schoolboy and undergraduate it may safely be recommended. Mr. Abbott has prefixed an introduction, giving a rather full analysis of the contents of each book. He does not discuss the "Homeric question"; and though he briefly mentions the reasons for which certain passages have been held to be later accretions, he also indicates that the presence of these passages may often be readily accounted for without the hypothesis of a multitude of additions to a primitive skeleton; and his remarks, though not intended to be exhaustive, are often suggestive.

Mr. Edgar has done a useful piece of work in his translation of the Homeric hymns, though possibly not many people will take the trouble to study these neglected, but valuable relics of early Greek poetry. Lacking though they be in the spirit of the greatest poetry, they are yet of interest to us for their embodiment of the myths of the Greek Pantheon, and for the specimens which they afford us of the religious poetry of Hellas. Mr. Edgar has prefixed a short introduction, in which, without any pretence of original research or novelty of idea, he states briefly the nature of the poems and the questions raised in connexion with them. His translation is generally faithful and scholarly. On p. 30 "all the folk within the borders of Crete and Athens" is somewhat inaccurate as a rendering of *ὅσους Κρήτη τ' ἐντὸς ἔχει καὶ ὄμιος Ἀθηναίων*; but as a rule Mr. Edgar's renderings may be relied on as sound. His main defect, indeed, is an excess of faithfulness which at times betrays him into unnatural English, the conventional idioms of translation. The following is, however, a very adequate rendering of the best-known passage in the hymns, and it is a fair specimen of Mr. Edgar's style:—

"But now gracious be Apollo and Artemis! Farewell, ye maidens all! Remember me even in days to come, when any wandering stranger of earth-born men wendeth hither and asketh, 'Maidens! who is the sweetest to you of the minstrels faring hither, and in whom take ye most delight?' Dye one and all make the friendly answer, 'A blind man, who dwelleth in rocky Chios. His songs will be the best even in days to come.' And I shall bear your fame, far as I travel over the earth to fair-built cities. And men will believe me, since sooth it is. But I shall not cease singing of Far Darting Apollo of the Silver Bow, whom Leto the Fair Tressed bore."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Montrose, by Mr. Mowbray Morris, in the "English [?] Men of Action" series (Macmillan & Co.), is on the whole an admirable summary of Mark Napier's 'Memoirs of Montrose' (2 vols., 1856), that most worthful-worthless biography, which exhausts at once subject and reader. To say that it retains all the merits, whilst discarding the defects, of the 'Memoirs,' would be to pronounce it practically faultless; its faults, indeed, are few and unimportant. It is somewhat chary of dates, so that, except for a foot-note twenty pages before, one could not determine the year assigned by it to Montrose's execution, which Hill Burton places wrongly in 1649; and it gives perhaps too much space to the uninteresting period between Montrose's defection from the Covenant and his magnificent Highland campaign. Some of that space might well have been devoted to a brief consideration of Montrose's claim to rank as a poet. Mr. Morris appears to take that claim for granted; yet Montrose's one famous poem was first ascribed to him more than sixty years after his death. And we demur most strongly to the statement that Montrose in the Highlands was "among his own people," which robs the Lowland leader of half the wonder of his wonderful achievements. A

few minor slips may be noted. Airlie is not in the Highlands; and Montrose's birthplace has not quite disappeared, according to the minister and historian of Maryton parish. The Earl Marischal is never spoken of as "Marischal" by Scotchmen; "Saintserf" is better known as Sydsert; and a "Bishop" Heylin is not known at all. "Provisions of all kinds sufficient to have stocked the Black Douglas's terrible larder" has an unpleasant suggestion of cannibalism. Hamilton, coming from Dalkeith to Edinburgh, would not pass from Leith to Musselburgh; and who was the Earl of Kinnoull that on p. 202 is killed off with fever in Orkney, and on p. 211 perishes in the wilds of Sutherland? The latter misstatement one knows to be common; but the second Earl of Kinnoull was buried at Waltham Abbey on October 5th, 1644, and the third Earl on March 28th, 1677.

Que diable vais-je faire dans cette galère? or its equivalent in "demotic" Greek, might very well be the exclamation of old Kolokotronis, if he could awake to find his autobiography now published in the "Adventure Series" under the title of *Kolokotronis, the Klepht and the Warrior: Sixty Years of Peril and Daring*, translated from the Greek, with Introduction and Notes, by Mrs. Edmonds, with a Preface by M. J. Gennadius (Fisher Unwin). It is not, of course, that the story is not adventurous enough, or, at any rate, sanguinary enough for even the most bloodthirsty of boys; but its interest is as a history of a great national movement, and it ought to stand on a higher level than that of this series. For the rest, it is rather dreary reading, somewhat monotonous in its tale of bloodshed and massacre, and written in a cramped style which may be an adequate reflection of the harsh and barbarous idiom of the original Greek, but is very far indeed from being an attractive presentment of current English. Words are used in strange or newly invented meanings; pronouns appear without any expressed noun to which they can possibly refer, and sentences have a tangled construction worthy of Thucydides, without, however, any further point of resemblance. Here are a few samples taken at random:—

"I was on horseback, and fortune was good but not my horse, in order to take them alive."

"Greeks—I cried—do not fear the Turks: we have killed so many of the native Turks in battle, that why should we not do the same by these?"

"Kehayas brought his cannon against the breastworks of Elias, but the cannon passed over Elias' breastworks and traversed those of Roubés."

"Whatever articles that remained were put back into the mosques, and the Greek soldiers seized upon the rest."

"As soon as we learnt that Ibrahim had gone to Argos, I devised a stratagem by which we, by going outside Tripolitsa, might fight with them and spring over into it."

"The three islands also cast down whatever ambition they also might have had, and signed that Cockrane should be high admiral."

"If only one Greek shall be left, we will still go on fighting."

Some of these extraordinary "bulls" may, perhaps, be a faithful translation of the original; but an Englishwoman ought to know how to spell a name so familiar both in English and in Greek history as that of Lord Cochrane; and we can only guess at what is meant by cannon passing over or traversing breastworks. The introduction, for which Mrs. Edmonds alone is responsible, is at once better written, more interesting, and more in unison with the series than the autobiography, though many will doubt if the Klepht was quite such a fine fellow as Mrs. Edmonds describes him; and the preface by M. Gennadius contains, *inter alia*, a defence of the modern literary language. As the literary language it now scarcely needs defence; but we presume M. Gennadius will scarcely maintain that it is the vernacular of the country.

We are not wholly pleased with *The Destitute Alien in Great Britain*, a volume of the "Social

Science Series" of Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co., edited by Mr. Arnold White. Mr. Shaw's readable paper on the Huguenot and Flemish immigrations is sandwiched between an introduction by the editor, which deals with the destitute alien of the present day, and other papers on the same subject; and the sudden manner in which the reader is made to pass from one branch of the subject to a very different one and then back again, from the Duke of Alba to "Should Government interfere?" is distracting. Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe's paper contains a great deal of debatable matter, and we wish we felt more sure even about his facts. He states, for example, that destitute persons are "excluded by statute law from Canada." They certainly were sent thither from the United Kingdom in considerable numbers during the last emigration season—that of 1891—and they were not returned upon our hands as they would have been from the United States. Mr. Follett also makes some doubtful statements, as, for example, when he says that "cleanliness is mainly an occidental religion, and is not worshipped as much as it should be in the lands of the rising sun." It is "not worshipped as much as it should be" anywhere, but we hesitate to admit that the people of the United Kingdom are, on the whole, as clean as, for example, those of India, Ceylon, Further India, or Japan. Mr. W. A. M'Arthur, M.P., contributes a bright and witty paper on the "Imperial Aspect" of the question. But this smart essay was evidently written some time ago, as it speaks of the pedantic devotion to free trade of New South Wales, and it should have been revised on this point while passing through the press. On the whole, the volume will advance the view which Mr. Arnold White has at heart.

The tenth volume of the *Manchester Quarterly* contains for its frontispiece a reproduction of Sir John Millais's portrait of the late Mr. Barlow. The most interesting of the papers is the first, a memoir of the late Rev. W. A. O'Connor. There is also a good essay on Samuel aycok, the Lancashire bard.

SIR J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN has begun republishing, under the title of *Hore Sabbatice*, some interesting articles contributed by him to the *Saturday Review*. The first series, just issued by Messrs. Macmillan, contains excellent articles on Froissart, Comines, Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, &c. The depreciatory tone of the paper on Montaigne will, however, provoke a good deal of dissent.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS have sent us *The Windsor Peerage*, edited by Mr. Walford, a compact volume, well suited for reference.—*The Public Schools Year-Book* of Messrs. Sonnenschein is an excellent volume, which gives a great deal of information. The chief fault is a lack of uniformity. In the case of some schools a list of the governors is given, in others it is not. In some it is stated which masters are Oxonians and which Cantabs, in others this is not indicated.

MESSRS. GAY & BIRD issue in this country a pretty reprint of Mr. Lowell's celebrated *Fable for Critics* that has been brought out by the Riverside Press.—Messrs. Jarrold & Sons have issued for the benefit of collectors a limited edition of George Borrow's translation of Ewald's tragedy *The Death of Balder*. The admirers of Borrow will be well pleased to have it.

We have on our table *Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations*, by W. E. Griffis (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.),—*Letters to Eminent Hands*, by "L." (Derby, Murray),—*Exercises on the Shorter Latin Primer*, by B. H. Kennedy, D.D. (Longmans),—*Gaii Julii Cæsaris de Bello Civili Commentarium I.*, edited by M. Montgomerie (Macmillan),—*Italian Composition*, by C. H. Magdgent (Boston, U.S., Heath),—*A Village Class for Drawing and Wood Carving*,

by G. Martineau (Longmans),—*Smithsonian Institution Publications*, Nos. 842, 846, and 847 (Washington, Government Printing Office),—*Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, Vol. V. Part I., edited by W. P. W. Phillimore (Simpkin),—*Handy List of Books on Mines and Mining, 1880 to 1891*, compiled by H. E. Haferkorn (Gay & Bird),—*Reports on the Mining Industry of New Zealand, 1891* (Wellington, Didsbury),—*The Dawn of Day*, Vol. for 1891 (S.P.C.K.),—*Home Words for Heart and Hearth*, by the Rev. C. Bullock ('Home Words' Office),—*Arthur Foster*, by W. D. Sly (S.S.U.),—*The Kirk Beadle*, by N. Dickson (Glasgow, Morison),—*Wanted—an Heiress!* by E. May (Simpkin),—*Marion's Revenge*, by J. Chandler (S.S.U.),—*Girls and Women*, by E. Chester (Heinemann),—*The Heart of a Girl* (Griffith & Farran),—*Lumley the Painter*, by J. S. Winter (White & Co.),—*Tweedledum and Tweedledee*, by M. Roding (S.P.C.K.),—*Tar-Bucket and Pipe-Clay*, by Major J. Percy Groves (Griffith & Farran),—*Some Passages in the Life of Madam Harford*, by Mrs. M. Douglas (The Economic Printing and Publishing Co.),—*In a Music-Hall, and other Poems*, by J. Davidson (Ward & Downey),—*Elocutionary Specimens in Prose and Verse*, by C. E. Clegg (Phillip),—*Natural Elocution*, by C. S. Hartley (Pitman),—*Easy Questions on the Life of our Lord and on the Church Catechism for Children*, by C. F. Alexander (Griffith & Farran),—*The Holy Communion*, by J. Wordsworth, D.D. (Parker),—*The Jewish Religion*, by M. Friedländer (Kegan Paul),—*Sermons for Daily Life*, by the Rev. Canon Diggle (Low),—*The God and Religion of Science and the Bible*, by "Esegar" (Melbourne, Melville & Co.),—*A Further Explanation of the Church Catechism*, by Mrs. C. D. Francis (Griffith & Farran),—*Q. Horatius Flaccus*, rec. G. Mewes, Vol. II. (Williams & Norgate),—*Jason von Kyrene*, by Dr. A. Schlatter (Munich, Beck),—*Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Meinungen*, by E. Kulke (Leipzig, Reissner),—*Die Erkenntnistheorie Philos von Alexandria*, by M. Freudenthal (Williams & Norgate),—*Geschichte des Deutschen Volkes und des Deutschen Reiches*, by L. D. Bröcker (Williams & Norgate),—*De Norske Stovkirker*, by L. Dietrichson, Parts II. to IV. (Christiania, Cammermeyer),—and *Crisi Economice*, by G. di Majo (Naples, Giannini & Figli). Among New Editions we have *Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes*, by Mrs. R. Lee (Griffith & Farran),—*Home Life on an Ostrich Farm*, by A. Martin (Phillip),—*Adventures in Australia*, by Mrs. R. Lee (Griffith & Farran),—and *German Classics*, edited by C. A. Buchheim, Vol. VIII.: *Heine's Harzreise* (Oxford, Clarendon Press).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Contemporary Pulpit Library: Sermons, by H. Scott Holland, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Gilmartin's (Rev. T.) Manual of Church History, Vol. 2, 7/6
Lyon's (Rev. D.) Christianity and Infallibility, Both or Neither, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Maurice's (F. D.) Sermons preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, Vol. 4, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Milligan's (W.) Lectures on the Apocalypse, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Law.

Mackenzie's (W. W.) Treatise on the Elementary Education Act, 1870-1891, cr. 8vo. 10/ cl.
Warburton's (H.) Selection of Leading Cases in the Criminal Law, 8vo. 9/ cl.

Poetry and the Drama.

Blake's (C. J.) Bernard and Constantio, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Gardner's (W. M.) Wheels and Wings, and other Poems, 3/6
McGivney's (J. S.) The Bringing Home of Bell and Burial, a Poem, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Oxford (The) Miniature Shakespeare, edited by W. J. Craig, 6 vols. in case, 32mo. 21/ cl.
Professor (The), and other Poems, by Author of 'Moods,' 12mo. 5/ cl.
Wordsworth's Lyrics and Sonnets, selected and edited by C. K. Shorter, 32mo. 3/ cl.

Music.

Gou'd (Rev. S. B.) and Sheppard's (Rev. H. F.) Songs of the West, harmonized for Voice and Pianoforte, 15/ roan.

History and Biography.

Arbuthnot (John), M.D., Life and Works of, by G. A. Aitken, 8vo. 16/ cl.

Dickens (C.), *Childhood and Youth of*, by R. Langton, cheaper edition, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Ingram's (T. D.) *England and Rome, Relations between the Papacy and the English State and Church*, 8vo. 14/ cl.
 Macfarren (G. A.), *his Life, Works, and Influence*, by H. C. Banister, cheap edition, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
 Martin's (J. B.) *The Grasshopper in Lombard Street*, 21/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

McCormick's (Rev. W. T.) *A Ride across Ireland in the Summer of 1891*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Philology.

Johnston's (J. B.) *Place-Names of Scotland*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
 Ralle's (J. W.) *Rapid Road to Spanish, Complete Key to the Exercises*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
 Wright's (J.) *Primer of the Gothic Language*, 12mo. 4/6 cl.

Science.

Davis's (E. P.) *Manual of Practical Obstetrics*, cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.
 Goddell's (J.) *The Dietetic Value of Bread*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
 Hacker's (Dr. V. R. H.) *Introduction to Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds*, trans. by Surgeon Capt. Kilkelly, 2/6
 Hudson's (G. V.) *An Elementary Manual of New Zealand Entomology*, 8vo. 14/ cl.
 Lock's (Rev. J. B.) *First Book of Euclid's Elements*, 12mo. 2/6
 Moore's (J. W.) *Text-Book of the Eruptive and Continued Fevers*, 8vo. 15/ cl.
 Roscoe (Sir H. E.) and Schorlemmer's (C.) *Treatise on Chemistry*, Vol. 3, Part 6, 8vo. 21/ cl.
 Tegetmeier's (W. B.) *Poultry for the Table and Market versus Fancy Fowls*, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Whiteley's (R. L.) *Chemical Calculations*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
 Willman's (J.) *The Teacher's Arithmetic*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

General Literature.

Adventures of a Fair Rebel, by Matt Crim, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Allen's (G.) *The Duchess of Powysland*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.; *Dumaresq's Daughter*, a Novel, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Baker's (Major E.) *Preliminary Tactics*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
 Bell's (R. S. W.) *The Reflexions of a Kuntz Pleeceman*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Bohn's *Library of Sports: Handbook of Athletic Sports*, edited by E. Bell, Vol. 6, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Cobb's (T.) *The Westlakes*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
 Couperus's (L.) *Eline Vre*, Translation from the Dutch by J. T. Grein, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
 Gerard's (D.) *On the Way Through, and other Tales*, 6/ cl.
 Gissing's (G.) *Denzil Quarrier*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
 Houghton's (Rev. C.) *Won in Spite of Him*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
 Howells's (W. D.) *Mercy*, a Novel, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
 Maxwell's (Sir H.) *The Letter of the Law*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. (Whitefriars Library.)
 Mitford's (B.) *Golden Face, a Tale of the Wild West*, 2/6 cl.
 Russell's (W. C.) *A Marriage at Sea*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.; *A Strange Elopement*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Schaffle's (Dr. A.) *Impossibility of Social Democracy*, 3/6 cl.
 Schloss's (D. F.) *Methods of Industrial Remuneration*, 3/6 cl.
 Sims's (G. R.) *Memoirs of a Mother-in-Law*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Smart's (H.) *Without Love or Licence*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
 Smythe's (R. E.) *Willful Peggy*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
 Stephen's (Sir J. Fitzjames) *Horæ Sabbaticæ*, Reprint of Articles contributed to 'Saturday Review', cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
 Turner's (H.) *Field Fortification, with Examples and Answers*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Programm (51) *zum Winckelmannsfeste*, 4m.

Philosophy.

Schmekel (A.) *Die Philosophie der Mittleren Stoa*, 14m.
 History and Biography.
 Gregorii I. *Registrum Epistolarum*, ed. L. M. Hartmann, Vol. 1, Part 2, 8m.
 Röhrich (R.) *Studien zur Geschichte d. 5 Kreuzzuges*, 3m. 99.

Geography.

Schrenck (L. v.) *Reisen im Amur-Lande*, Vol. 3, Div. 2, Part 1, 35m.

General Literature.

Moltke (Graf H. v.) *Gesammelte Schriften*, Vol. 2, 5m.

THE LATE DR. F. S. LEIGHTON.

No one who was so fortunate as to be acquainted with Dr. Leighton, who passed away on January 23rd at a great age, but must have felt that he was fitted for a brilliant career, and few were aware that such had probably been closed for him only by an accident. Born in 1799, the son of Sir James Leighton, who was the physician and friend of two Tsars—Alexander I. and Nicholas—in succession, Dr. Leighton was educated at Stonyhurst, and, after receiving his diploma as M.D. at Edinburgh, practised with marked success until, as the result of a cold, he was deprived of the use of one ear. Thus debarred from the exercise of his profession, Dr. Leighton retired into his library, and became, perhaps, one of the best-read men of his time. His taste was catholic, covering metaphysics, natural science, history, and classics, his strongest predisposition being to metaphysics, and he brought to his studies a mind of great acuteness and analytic power, habits of orderly assiduity, and an unusual familiarity with languages, ancient and modern. Dr. Leighton thus became a "full man," and his friends who enjoyed his conversation found him also a "ready man," and constantly regretted, even in this book-ridden age, that he

did not make public some results of his rich stores of knowledge. These were always at the disposal of his friends, and if he wrote nothing it was because he grudged the time from his reading. The deafness which had spoilt his professional career interfered somewhat with the ease of general social intercourse, but nothing could spoil the charm of an urbanity which was native, and which had been cultivated in the best schools. Dr. Leighton's life of study was diversified by European travel and by the care bestowed on the education of his children, two of whom have become distinguished—Mrs. Sutherland Orr, the friend and biographer of Browning, and Sir Frederic Leighton, the President of the Royal Academy. It was their privilege to be rarely separated from their father for many years past, and to be with him at the last.

BROWNING OR VOLTAIRE?

DR. BERDOE writes regarding our review of his 'Browning Cyclopædia' and our remarks on the lines in 'La Saisiaz' beginning, "He there with the brand flamboyant":—

"Your reviewer says, 'Whatever Dr. Berdoe may think, Canon Cheyne and the other "many writers" are indubitably justified in believing that Browning speaks for himself.... it is his [Dr. Berdoe's] own contrary opinion which is preposterous.' On reading these remarks I wrote to Dr. Furnivall, who has more than once mentioned the subject at the Browning Society and expressed Mr. Browning's astonishment and annoyance at the ridiculous interpretation put upon his perfectly intelligible lines. I have to-day received from the President of the Browning Society a letter, from which I have permission to publish the following explanation: 'I once told Browning that a correspondent had insisted on the extraordinary stupidity that he wrote the "La Saisiaz" lines about the "brand flamboyant," &c., on himself, and not on Voltaire. He rejoined indignantly, "How ridiculous! Why, what can the man take me for, to suppose that I should puff myself in that absurd way? Does he think that I have no modesty or sense of decency even? I should be ashamed to accuse my worst enemy of such vainglorious nonsense. Of course I wrote the lines of Voltaire." The poet was justly irritated that any reader of his should thus have striven to make him write himself down an ass.'"

We still think that Canon Cheyne and the other "many writers" were justified, for they had before them only the poet's printed words. In some similar cases of wide-spread misinterpretation Dr. Berdoe has quoted Browning's glosses, but as regards this passage, so "much misunderstood," Dr. Berdoe preferred to put forward only his own authority, the fallibility of which respecting far simpler matters has been amply, although by no means exhaustively, demonstrated.

THE WASHINGTONS OF GARS DEN.

Wilton.

In the issue of the *Athenæum* of January 16th is printed an interesting document relating to Sir Laurence Washington of Maidstone, bearing date 1614, signed also by his son Sir Laurence Washington. This latter was the purchaser of a mansion and estate at Garsden, a small village in North Wilts, in the first half of the seventeenth century; the property was occupied by him and his descendants for three generations, when the male line failed.

There were formerly several heraldic relics of the Washington family about Garsden. In the manor house, which is a good example of Jacobean architecture, there was a stone bearing their arms quarterly, with crest of the Washingtons. The church of Garsden was rebuilt in 1856; before that time there was a handsome mural monument in the chancel to the memory of Sir Laurence Washington, Knt. "Whom it pleased God to take unto his Peace from the fury of the insuing Warrs, Oxon Maij 14th Here interred 24th Ano Dni 1643^o Etat 64^o. Where also lyeth Dame Anne his wife who deceased Junii 13th and was buried 16th Ano Dni 1645." This monument seems never to have

been re-erected in the church, and the portion containing the Washington arms has been very nearly lost to the parish. Some enterprising American was anxious to remove this relic of the Washington family to the United States, and very nearly succeeded in doing so. It was only recovered at the last moment by the energy of the present rector, Dr. Gray, when it was about to be shipped at Southampton. The arms found on this shield are, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, two bars gules, in chief three mullets, for Washington; 2 and 3, A cross flory between four cinquefoils (? for Mercury), with a crescent for difference, impaling Per pale gules and azure, three bucks' heads coupéd counter-changed, for Lewyn. These are the arms of Sir Laurence Washington, the first of the family who possessed Garsden, impaling those of his wife Anne, who was of the Kentish family of Lewyn.

Some further particulars have come to light during the preparation of my 'Church Plate of Wilts,' which is now in the hands of the binders, and will probably be published in a few weeks. The plate consists of a pair of chalices and a massive tankard-shaped flagon, bearing the hall-marks of 1684, and inscribed, "This was given by the Lady Pargeter to Garsden Church, she was formerly the wife of Laurence Washington, Esq^r. who both lye buried here." The donor was Eleanor, second daughter of Wm. Guise, Esq^r, of Elnore, co. Gloucester. She married secondly Sir William Pargeter, of Grittworth, co. Northampton, Knt., and died 1685. It appears that the box containing this plate was lost sight of for a very long time. The explanation is found in a letter written in 1822. The plate for many years had been kept in a box and deposited in a lumber closet in the old mansion. There was an idle story in the village that a ghost had formerly been laid in a box—a story that, perhaps, was useful as a double-lock, for the superstitious dread of disturbing the ghost effectually deterred many from indulging their curiosity by looking into it. Having understood from an old man that there was some Communion plate at the great house, the clergyman made inquiry, and, to the utter surprise of the people of the house, upon opening the lid of the box (for the first time, perhaps, for a century), instead of seeing a ghost jump out, this valuable service of tarnished plate presented itself, and was immediately taken to the vicarage house. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.

AN ALLEGED HOAX.

THE *Revue de Géographie*, a monthly edited in Paris by M. Ludovic Drapeyron, begins in the twenty-eighth volume, p. 443 (June, 1891), an essay by M. Moïse Schwab, headed 'Itinéraire Juif d'Espagne en Chine au IX^e Siècle.' The essay finishes in the October number, 1891. M. Schwab gives here the itinerary of an Andalusian Jew, Soliman, who followed, according to M. Schwab, the example of Eldad the Danite, to whose diary much attention has lately been paid, and of which the *Athenæum* recently mentioned a new edition by Prof. D. H. Müller, of Vienna. Soliman travelled from Carthage to Tunis, Algeria, Egypt, Syria, Persia, India, China, Tibet, &c. M. Schwab speaks even of a disciple of Eldad settled in Sicily who procured for Soliman at a reduced price books of travel and weapons. Soliman saw, according to M. Schwab, a synagogue at Kai-fong-fou, in China, in which he found copies of the Pentateuch; he says that the Jews there stated that they came to China in the year 65 A.D. In Ceylon also Soliman saw Jews.

No Jew Soliman of Andalusia or disciple of Eldad is recorded in Mohammedan or Jewish writings. Where M. Schwab discovered the wonderful itinerary of Soliman he does not tell us, although he quotes freely Arabic geographers, travellers, and historians, as far as they are translated, as well as M. Reinaud's

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essay entitled 'Relation des Voyages faits par les Arabes et les Persans dans l'Inde et en Chine, au IX^e Siècle de l'Ere Chrétienne,' De Guignes's essay with the title of 'Réflexions Générales sur les Liaisons et le Commerce des Romains avec les Tartares et les Chinois,' and other essays of the kind. Soliman's accounts of what he saw are, according to M. Schwab, not only identical with those given by Masoodi, Istakhri, Khordadbeh, Ibn Batootah, and other Arabic writers, but even given verbatim, a fact which results from M. Schwab's copious notes, in which he refers to the writings of these Arabic authors. I was puzzled by this Soliman, of whom I had never heard, although having written now and then on Jewish geography and travels, and I came to the conclusion that M. Schwab had imposed upon the editor of the *Revue de Géographie* with a clumsy fiction. But in order to be sure of that, I asked the opinion of Prof. M. J. de Goeje, of Leyden, who is considered the highest living authority on Arabic geography. He writes as follows:—

"Schwab's 'Itinerary' is a farce. He has chosen for his hero the Soliman of the 'Relation des Voyages' by Reinaud, but made of him a Jew, and he improves his finding a synagogue at Khai-foin[-fu]. A part of the itinerary has been concocted out of the works of Khordadbeh, Edrizi, Reinaud's introduction to Aboolfeda, &c. I cannot find any talent in this composition. M. Schwab was not even master enough of his materials, for he gives clerical mistakes of Jaubert as genuine communications from Soliman. I doubt whether he has a clear idea how his hero came from Tih Bani Israel to Mesopotamia. His note on Hira is ludicrous."

I hope that M. Draperyon will acknowledge publicly as soon as possible that he was imposed upon by M. Schwab, in order to avoid leading students of geography who are not Orientalists into error.

A. NEUBAUER.

TALLIES.

28, Rue Courtois, Liège, Jan. 25, 1892.

It may interest your readers to know that the ancient custom referred to by your correspondent is in vogue at Liège at the present day, and is apparently much more general than at Pau.

Here it is not only the poorer classes who keep their check upon the bread-maker by means of corresponding notches on the tally-stick. Rich and poor alike employ the same method, and the late M. de Laveleye's cook, as well as the wives or daughters of the poorest inhabitants, had for years come daily to the door to receive the loaves, and get the tally-stick notched by the baker's man.

Let it not be supposed that the cricketers' "notches" mentioned by your correspondent have any connexion with the tally-stick on this side of the water, save that of similar method. It is simply the most "rough and ready" manner of keeping a score, and has doubtless boasted many inventors.

Robinson Crusoe kept his almanac the same way, with a deeper notch to mark each Sunday—at least, if he did not he ought to have done.

FREDK. H. WHEELER.

THE STATE PAPERS OF CHARLES I., 1645-7.

THANKS to the fortunate preservation of a certain number of the entry books wherein the methodical clerks of the provisional government at Westminster during the Interregnum were accustomed to register the State Papers received and issued with all the routine of a mercantile office, material for contemporary history has been found to exist considerably greater than once appeared possible from the meagre shreds of original correspondence that were known to be available. In the two preceding volumes students of history have enjoyed the full benefit of this official method, but the present volume is only partially supplied by these invaluable records. It is, perhaps, somewhat strange, as it is certainly intensely dis-

appointing, that they should be wanting for this particular period; unless, indeed, they were subsequently impounded as evidence against the regicides, or unless they have remained overlooked in some unlikely quarter.

It must be admitted, however, that the accomplished editor of the 'Calendar of Domestic State Papers' has made the most of his materials of one sort or another, and the result is seen in a valuable and very readable addition to the series. It is not to be supposed, of course, that many important facts should have escaped the notice of Mr. Gardiner, but several rather curious despatches are newly deciphered here, together with a learned digression on the systems of cipher employed during the period. The editor thoughtfully observes that "as the reader may like to see what these numerical ciphered letters look like, a facsimile of the original is here subjoined." Unfortunately, however, only a printed version is subjoined instead of the promised facsimile.

The narrative of the Civil War advances in this volume from the month following the battle of Naseby to the king's confinement in Carisbrooke Castle, a period of two and a half years. Ample evidence is afforded, especially by the regular series of State Papers, of Charles's inflexible resolution to suffer the loss of no "flower of the Crown" by any timely concessions. A good deal turns in the course of this correspondence on the wisdom of those who encouraged or opposed him in this resolution. Probably, however, he paid but little attention to either, and his letters show that his mind was already highly strung for political martyrdom. "I must say there is no probability but of my ruin; yet as a Christian, I must tell you, that God will not suffer rebels and traitors to prosper, nor this cause to be overthrown; and whatever personal punishment it shall please Him to inflict upon me, must not make me repine, much less give over this quarrel." This was written in rebuke of his nephew Rupert's proposal to treat. He had already assured his secretary Nicholas that "let my condition be never so low, I am resolved by the grace of God never to yield up this Church to the government of Papists, Presbyterians, or Independents; nor to injure my successors by lessening the Crown of that ecclesiastical and military power which my predecessors left me; nor to forsake my friends."

It may be, perhaps, gathered from this Calendar that the inactivity on the part of his enemies, which afforded the king a short respite during the three months that followed the battle of Naseby, was due to the dissatisfaction of Leven's Scottish army at their recent treatment by the rising party of the Independents. From the Scotch point of view, no doubt, the terms of the convention of 1643 had not been undertaken subject to the interests of English statesmen and generals. If their co-operation had not been a conspicuous success, at least such success had not been stipulated for, and they were compelled, moreover, in common prudence, to hold themselves in constant readiness to cope with the new danger threatened by Montrose's successes in their rear. But even if the English troops of Fairfax and Cromwell were most favoured in the matter of pay, there was no real fear of the sinews of war failing at the expense of the Scotch allies in their proper turn, although we should doubt the editor's assertion that the ancient Exchequer of the Crown was the great engine that "maintained the army in its efficiency," the system of the Exchequer being, in fact, as dead as veneration for the monarchy in the hearts of the Independent party.

The editor's able review of the famous quarrel between the Palatine princes and certain of the king's personal advisers leads him to some interesting conclusions; but the effect of the princes' withdrawal from the country is very visible in the subsequent fortunes of the royal

cause. In April, 1646, the war was virtually ended, and a new scene of diplomatic intrigue and political rancour is opened, with the development of which the remainder of this volume and the whole of its successor are engaged. The key-note of the negotiations recorded here is given in the memorable observation of D'Israeli that "even in this last reduced state of the king his enemies dreaded 'the Royal presence' more than they had done his armies."

As a fitting supplement to Mr. Hamilton's careful editing there is a greatly improved index, though whether any one but the editor himself is capable of making a perfectly satisfactory index is a question on which a very decided difference of opinion may be taken to prevail.

Literary Gossip.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us a copy of a prospectus of a monograph on Swindon which the late Mr. Jefferies proposed to issue by subscription. He found it inside a copy of 'Jack Brass,' which was issued by Messrs. Pettitt & Co. in 1873. The price to subscribers of this history of Swindon was to be eighteenpence, and subscribers were to send their names "to R. Jefferies, Coate, Swindon, or to Mrs. Booth, bookseller, Swindon." The volume is not mentioned in Mr. Besant's bibliography of Jefferies's writings, and very probably it was never published. 'Jack Brass' itself is, by the way, a rarity, and copies of that little pamphlet have lately fetched two guineas.

The late Lord Granville's library is to be dispersed under the hammer at an early date.

DURING the Christmas vacation progress has been made with the interior decoration of St. Paul's School. Additional names have been carved on the marble slabs, and a spandril which interrupts the line of famous scholars has been filled with glass mosaic, showing the motto "Dignos laudavimos Musa vetat mori." One of the windows in the large hall has been filled with stained glass containing the arms of distinguished Paulines, including Milton and Marlborough.

MR. HUME BROWN has just been informed by Senhor Guilherme J. C. Henriquez of his discovery in the archives at Lisbon of the records of the trial of George Buchanan by the Inquisition at Coimbra about 1550. Among the documents is Buchanan's own defence, written in Latin and apparently in his own hand. The discovery is of importance as bearing on the most interesting episode in Buchanan's career, and that of which least is known.

THE third volume of the "National Churches Series," edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., is in progress. It is from the pen of the Rev. T. Olden, and treats of the 'Church of Ireland.' It is said to contain information concerning the early history of the Church hitherto unpublished. Other volumes of the series have been arranged for, including 'Scotland,' by Canon Luckock; 'Scandinavia,' by Dr. Maclear; 'The Netherlands,' by the editor; 'Italy,' by Canon Pennington; and 'America,' by the Bishop of Delaware.

WE regret to record the death on Sunday last of Col. Sir H. Bruce Sandford, R.A., one of the three distinguished sons of Sir

Daniel K. Sandford, once Greek Professor at Glasgow. Sir Herbert went to India in 1844 at the age of eighteen as subaltern of Royal Artillery, but from 1848 to 1861 he held important civil staff appointments in Scinde, principally under Sir Bartle Frere. Returning home he acted as assistant manager of the International Exhibition of 1862; replaced Sir Cunliffe Owen at South Kensington during Sir Cunliffe's absence as commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1878; and after acting as British Commissioner at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876, represented the Royal British Commissioners at the exhibitions of Melbourne and Adelaide in 1881 and 1887 respectively. Sir Herbert was chairman of Chapman & Hall, Limited, from its formation as a limited company until recently. Although retired from active life he retained the fullest vigour of health until attacked by influenza on the 25th ult. The news of his sudden death in his sixty-sixth year will be received with deep regret by an unusually large number of friends at home and abroad.

THE lamented death of Mr. Spurgeon has caused a great demand for his sermons and given an enormous stimulus to their sale. Mr. Spurgeon was probably the first, or rather his publishers were, to think of printing sermons from the shorthand writer's notes, and issuing them one by one. To Messrs. Passmore & Alabaster his popularity must have proved highly profitable; for they were in quite a small way of business when he came to London, and now theirs is a large and prosperous firm. His various works, 'John Ploughman's Talk,' 'John Ploughman's Pictures,' 'The Treasury of David,' &c., have had an exceedingly large sale, and the *Sword and Trowel* is a highly valuable property.

MR. SPURGEON kept at the Tabernacle a collection of the articles and caricatures that had appeared directed against him. As time went on his honesty and the good work that he accomplished became too obvious to be disputed, and the attacks upon him ceased, while on the other hand the eccentricities that marked his sermons in his younger days, to a great extent disappeared. In a volume issued in 1876, 'The Metropolitan Tabernacle, its History and Work,' Mr. Spurgeon gave an account of the various institutions which owed their origin to his energy and self-denying zeal.

By a mistake we said last week that vol. viii. of Prof. Morley's "English Writers" would be devoted to Spenser and his time. It is vol. ix. that is occupied by Spenser. The bibliography deferred from that volume will be given in the next, and cover the whole reign of Elizabeth. The tenth volume will be taken up with 'Shakespeare and his Time.' It will be divided into two books. One of them will treat of Shakespeare in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and contain brief references to his place in the surrounding literature, that will have been already described. The other book will treat of Shakespeare and his contemporaries under James I. The eleventh volume, 'Shakespeare to Milton,' and the twelfth, 'Milton and his Times,' which will appear in 1893, are designed to traverse the time from the death of Shakespeare to the death of Milton. Of the two volumes

for 1894, one, the thirteenth, will cover the time of the English Revolution. It will describe the literature of the twenty-eight years from the death of Milton to the accession of Queen Anne. The other volume, on the reigns of Anne and George I., is to end with the year of the king's death. The fifteenth volume is to supply an account of the literature of the reign of George II., and the sixteenth of the period from the accession of George III. to the French Revolution, 1760 to 1789. In the seventeenth and eighteenth volumes Prof. Morley hopes to embrace the period from the French Revolution to the death of Wordsworth.

THE annual meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent Institution was held on Tuesday evening. Mr. Hance presided. The annual report showed that the Institution was prosperous, but unfortunately there were not sufficient funds to justify the election of additional pensioners, although there were urgent claims. General regret was expressed at the death of Mr. W. H. Smith, and Sir Algernon Borthwick was elected to supply his place as joint president with Alderman Cotton.

THE first part of Dr. H. Sweet's 'New English Grammar, Logical and Historical,' will shortly be published in the "Clarendon Press Series." It is intended to supply the want of a compendious English grammar founded on the latest results of philology, especial attention being given to the definition of the parts of speech, &c., to the principles of linguistic development, to the chronology and dialectology of English, and to phonology.

THE text of the MS. preserved among the Carew Papers at Lambeth, which in French rhymes of the thirteenth century relates the story of Strongbow's invasion of Ireland, and is based on contemporary Irish information, is to be printed under the title of 'The Song of Dermot.' It has hitherto been known to antiquaries only by an inaccurate abstract made by Sir George Carew in 1617, and by a transcript of the French text published by Pickering in 1837. The text has been revised and translated by Mr. Goddard Orpen, who has added an introduction, notes, glossary, &c., with a map of Leinster and Meath, showing the places mentioned in the poem. A page of the MS. is reproduced in facsimile. The Clarendon Press is to publish the volume.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. C. J. Skeet, for many years well known as a publisher and second-hand bookseller in King William Street, Strand. Mr. Skeet's courtesy and integrity were much appreciated by bibliophiles, and his knowledge of books was excellent. He retired from business some years ago, and died in St. John's Wood at the age of eighty.

THE father of journalism is, say the French papers, to have a statue erected to him in Paris. A committee having been formed for the purpose of distinguishing this worthy in that manner, it seems that he had to be discovered. He turns out to be M. Théophraste Renaudot, the founder, in 1631, of *La Gazette de France*. M. Alfred Boucher, whose marble figure entitled 'La Terre' won for him the Médaille d'Honneur at the last Salon, has been selected to execute the

memorial of Renaudot, and a site for it has been asked for from the municipal authorities. The father of English journalism, in the sense in which the title belongs to Renaudot, was probably Sir John Birkenhead. One fancies the disgust of the London County Council should they be asked for a site for a statue of so stout a Tory as this Sir John.

LAST November we announced that Dr. Horst Kohl had undertaken to furnish complete materials for a political history of Prince Bismarck under the title of 'Fürst Bismarck: Regesten zu einer wissenschaftlichen Biographie,' &c.; and now we learn that the successors of the well-known firm of Cotta have entrusted the same scholar with a complete edition of Bismarck's speeches, to consist of ten stout volumes. The first two volumes are expected to be issued in the course of the present year.

MR. F. T. BARRETT writes from the Mitchell Library, Glasgow:—

"In his introduction to the 'Bibliography' in the recently issued 'Burns Chronicle,' Mr. Muir, the editor, thanks me for 'looking over the proof-sheets.' I regret much to find myself compelled to ask for space in the *Athenæum* to say that I did not see any portion of the work until the book was issued to the public. I had promised to examine the proofs, and would have done so very willingly, but (owing, as Mr. Muir informs me, to pressure of time) they were not sent to me, and consequently I have no share whatever in the distinction which will always attach to this remarkable piece of 'Bibliography.'"

ACCORDING to the accounts of continental papers, a committee has been formed at Rome with the object of organizing an ovation on a large scale on the occasion of the third centenary of Torquato Tasso's death, which will fall on April 25th, 1895. Besides Rome, the tercentenary anniversary is to be celebrated at Bergamo, Sorrento, and Ferrara.

THE project is afloat in Germany of erecting a statue to the memory of G. A. Bürger in his native town Molmerswende, and to unveil it on June 8th, 1894, the centenary of his death. That the poet of 'Lenore,' the most famous of all German ballads, should have to wait for a monument one hundred years, whilst so many less gifted bards received this honour much sooner, is certainly one of the curiosities of literature.

THE well-known Leipzig monthly, *Unsere Zeit*, has given up the ghost after an existence of thirty-five years. For many years it was edited by Rudolf Gottschall, who was succeeded by Friedrich Bienemann. *Unsere Zeit* grew out of the *Gegenwart*, which was started by F. A. Brockhaus in 1848.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the United States:—

"A mysterious 'lady' is trying to dispose of the will of Martha Washington, wife of the General, and an official inventory connected with it, among American collectors. The documents have been taken from the clerk's office of Fairfax Court House ('during the war,' of course), but the 'lady' threatens to burn them if legal steps are taken for their recovery. More probably she, or the 'autograph ring' to which she probably belongs, will try to dispose of them in England. But stolen goods are recoverable in England also. The will of George Mason, of Gunston Hall, one of the most eminent states-

men of the revolutionary period, has also disappeared from Fairfax Court House. The will of Washington, which during the Civil War was sent to Richmond for preservation, is shown in a box in the clerk's office at Fairfax, but is in a rather tattered condition. The will of Washington's mother is preserved at Fredericksburg, Virginia."

News reached us on Saturday last of the sudden death of Dr. Bernhard ten Brink, Professor of English Philology in the University of Strasbourg. After a few days' illness from peritonitis, a sudden relapse ended fatally early on Friday morning. He was a Dutchman, born at Amsterdam in 1841; but he went to school at Düsseldorf, and took his degree at Bonn, and became completely German in his ways and feelings. He was made a professor at Marburg in 1869, and at Strasbourg in 1872. He did good service to the study of Chaucer by his 'Chaucer: Studien zur Geschichte seiner Entwicklung u. zur Chronologie seiner Schriften,' 1870, and his 'Chaucer's Sprache u. Verskunst,' which appeared in 1884. His 'History of English Literature,' undertaken on a very ambitious scale, remains a fragment. A translation of the first volume was issued some years ago by Messrs. Bell & Daldy.

WITH reference to the new edition of the 'Evangelium Hierosolimitanum,' prepared by the late Prof. Paul de Lagarde and mentioned lately in the *Athenæum*, we may state that a palimpsest of a few leaves has recently been acquired by the Bodleian Library, which contains some verses of Numbers (A. T.) and of the epistles of the same translation, written with the Jerusalem characters. An edition of it will be issued by the Rev. G. H. Gwilliam, Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford.

DR. M. FRIEDLAENDER, Principal of the Jews' College, London, is preparing an introduction to the Old Testament from the orthodox point of view.

MR. BEATTY-KINGSTON, the well-known correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, is going to adventure on a well-worn topic of controversy with a pamphlet on 'Intemperance: its Causes and Remedies.'

WE regret to hear of the death of M. Rhangabé, the accomplished Greek diplomatist, poet, and historian. He died at Athens on the 28th of January at the age of eighty-two. M. Lambros will contribute a notice of him to our next number.

THE only Parliamentary Paper of interest this week is Part II. Local Taxation Returns, England, 1889-90: Abstract of Accounts of County Councils (other than London County Council) and Joint Committees of such Councils, and Accounts of Pauper Lunatic Asylums (6d.).

SCIENCE

Christopher Columbus, and how he Received and Imparted the Spirit of Discovery. By Justin Winsor. (Sampson Low & Co.)

SOMEHOW or other the reader feels bound to associate in his mind Mr. Winsor's book with the projected Columbian Exhibition, for they seem in a degree to stand in the relations of cause and effect. Although there does not appear to be the remotest allusion to the exhibition in the volume, it might fairly be

regarded as a kind of elaborate handbook to the proposed exhibits of Group I. of the Latin-American display at Chicago in 1893.

No British student of the annals of America who is at all acquainted with the methods of the Boston school of historians as exemplified in the now fairly well-known 'Narrative and Critical History' can take up the volume before us without a feeling of lively curiosity as to how any attempt on his part to review it would be received by the admirers and supporters of the school and by its gifted leader, the author of this new life of Columbus. However, as we have undertaken the task, we shall proceed to execute it, beginning by expressing unfeigned pleasure at the happy thought of the author in dedicating the volume to the veteran historian Mr. Parkman, than whom there is no one in the New World more worthy of the graceful tribute.

As we have neither the space at our disposal nor the disposition to enter at any length into Mr. Winsor's treatment of the manner in which Columbus "received and imparted the spirit of discovery," we have to content ourselves with incidental notices of a few of the geographical results of his voyages as shown in the cartographical illustrations given in the appendix, which for the student of the infant science of comparative cartography possess an irresistible fascination. A word or two in passing. Upon the ears of those of us who have acquired the unconquerable habit of falling back either upon the fascinating volumes of Irving's 'Columbus' or the summary of his life in the 'Letters' edited by the late Mr. Major, it grates to read:—

"The antiquarian and searching spirit of Harris and those writers who have mainly been led into the closest study of the events of the life of Columbus has not done so much to mould opinion as regards the estimate in which the Admiral should be held as to eliminate confusing statements and put in order corroborating facts."

That the work before us excels in the latter two points we ungrudgingly admit, but how far it will serve to mould a correct opinion of Columbus is a question that is best left to the student to decide for himself.

As a matter of course Mr. Winsor's book will be followed by Mr. Henry Harris's 'The Discovery of North America,' announced by circular for the spring of this year. We await the advent of Mr. Harris's great work with all the eagerness it deserves, and perhaps between the two books may be found a few undesigned coincidences of thought, if not of language.

We observe with pleasure in more than one passage of Mr. Winsor's volume a more thoughtful and courteous attitude towards the theories and opinions of the late Mr. Henry Stevens than was adopted in the 'Narrative and Critical History.' In the work before us, after doing ample justice to Mr. Stevens's "bogus Cuba" theory with reference to the now famous Cantino map, Mr. Winsor writes:—

"It is a proposition not to be dismissed lightly nor accepted triumphantly on our present knowledge. We must wait for further developments."

Quite so; but this is no reason why the name of Mr. H. Stevens's posthumous editor—the only surviving supporter of the

theory—should be quietly dropped out of the index to Mr. Winsor's book, as is also the name of Dr. F. Wieser.

Speaking of the Zeni question, Mr. Winsor writes:—

"Nor can it be positively asserted that the Estotiland and Droigio of the Zeni narrative, then lying in the cabinet of an Italian family unknown, had ever come to his [Columbus] knowledge."

We should think not. Elsewhere writing of the map compiled by the younger Zeno in 1558, Mr. Winsor adds:—

"It accordingly indicated the existence of countries called Estotiland and Droigio, lying to the west, which it was now [1558?] easy to identify with the Bacallaos of the Cabots, and with the New France of the later French."

It is a curious but instructive fact in the annals of historical research, that from the period of Ortelius, 1570, down to our day no single writer seems to have hit upon the origin of this "easy identification" of Estotiland, &c., with the American continent. The real originator of this wearisome mythical identification was not the younger Zeno, as is generally supposed, but Gerard Mercator in his great map of 1569. It is likely to be proved elsewhere before long, by the help of material unknown to Major, and apparently overlooked by Nordenskiöld, but evidently well known to the younger Zeno, that the theatre of the Zeni drama was confined to the Northern seas, yet extended nowhere westward of the south point of Greenland. By way of a foretaste we would add that Estotiland is no other than Sotheland or Sutherland, Droigio a place (not necessarily an island) to the south-east of it. Icaria is Hirta or Irta, now known to be St. Kilda's (Holy Culdees), one of the outer Hebrides, and in all probability the true site of the once mythical Isle of St. Brandan, who we know navigated these seas, and, if we read his legend aright, landed and worshipped on this island, Hirta or Irta, the "western land." If all this be true, it is high time that the Zeno narrative should, along with the map, be eliminated from all genuine Americana, as the unquestioning adoption and retention of this mythical identification "made easy" by Mercator has been the cause of more than half the hopeless perplexity and confusion that have hitherto surrounded the story. Thus far for the outline of the proposed "finishing touches to the Zeno question," as a contribution towards eliminating confusing statements respecting the Zeni and Columbus.

Another point in the cartography that calls for notice is Mr. Winsor's unhesitating acceptance of Baron Nordenskiöld's theory regarding the spurious Hartmann globe (1540?) for the Nuremberg gores. It is certainly quite clear that neither of these two masters of cartography can have spent five minutes in comparing the Schöner gores of 1523 with the text of Maximilianus Transylvanus (who, by-the-by, was not a natural son of the Archbishop of Salzburg), or they would have observed that the names on the gores were copied by Schöner directly from the Latin text—copied even to printer's errors, such as *Porne* for *Borne*, *Cohol* for *Bohol*, &c., to say nothing of other legends which could only have been derived from this really Spanish source, not Portuguese, as

asserted by Baron Nordenskiöld. If, according to the latter ('Facsimile Atlas,' p. 82), the only genuine globes of Schöner are those that show sea monsters, it follows (as we know from Livius Hulsius, 1598) that the only genuine globes of Hartmann, when found, will be those that show the Sargasso sea. It is hardly necessary to add that this feature is wholly wanting in the Nuremberg globes. It seems also to have escaped notice that with few exceptions all Schöner's works were either printed or engraved at Nuremberg. Is Mr. Winsor prepared to assert that Schöner's globe of 1533 was not engraved or made at Nuremberg? As Mr. Winsor might have known had he made further inquiry, the arguments he advances in favour of the Hartmann globe are about as sound as those that he, Baron Nordenskiöld, and Mr. Henry Harrisse bring forward in defence of the spurious Ptolemy of 1532.

Again, Mr. Winsor, relying, probably, upon the statement Baron Nordenskiöld has been ill advised enough to hazard upon second-hand information, that more than one important map mentioned in his 'Facsimile Atlas' is not in the British Museum—a statement that is wholly wrong—proceeds to confound Oronce Finé's single cordiform map of 1566 with the same geographer's double cordiform map of 1531, and say (p. 608) that they are identical! If this is so, how is it that we find on the map of 1566 the following legend, "Terra Francesca nuper lustrata"? which, it is obvious, refers to the expeditions of Ribaut and Laudonnière, 1562-64, to the Carolinas on the Atlantic coast.

As we have seen, the appendix to Mr. Winsor's 'Columbus' is in great part very properly based upon Baron Nordenskiöld's 'Facsimile Atlas,' but not always with the happiest results. If a word from a journal to which the late Mr. R. H. Major contributed is worthy of the least consideration, we should add that, even in the light of these two important works, "the time is not yet" for the claims of early comparative cartography to be regarded as an exact science.

A word as to the engraved portraits of Columbus, about which we have observed a little uncertainty. As we understand Mr. Winsor there is no intervening portrait between the Jovio of 1575 and the De Bry of 1595. If this is so, what is to be said about the Thevet engraving of 1584? Mr. Winsor's mention of the tale of Columbus and the egg reminds us of our first visit to the picture gallery of the late Naval Exhibition, where we observed that the only representation of Columbus to be found there was Hogarth's well-known engraving of the story.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Foundations of Geometry. By E. T. Dixon. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)—We are anxious not to do Mr. Dixon injustice. Histreatise shows considerable acuteness, and we agree with much of his criticism of the Euclidian and other systems of geometry; but we cannot conscientiously say that we feel attracted by the method which he proposes as a substitute. Whatever advantages it may possess it certainly has not the important merit of clearness and simplicity. The main points which Mr. Dixon seeks to establish, and which he thinks he has established, are these: firstly, that "there exists a

subjective geometry, whose subjective conclusions are necessary truths," and, secondly, that "the conclusions of this geometry are also applicable to the objective geometry of material space," and that this "is proved by indications as convincing as any we know of, except perhaps that which convinces us that there is an objective universe at all." How widely he departs from the beaten track may be seen from the fact that in his very first proposition he finds it necessary to prove the attribute of parallel straight lines which Euclid affixes to them in his definition, namely, that they cannot intersect. Mr. Dixon defines the term *parallel* as the equivalent of the phrase "extending in all the same directions as"; so that "two straight lines are said to be parallel, if they both extend in the same two opposite directions"—a definition of which perspicuity is certainly not the most salient feature. He appears, judging from his remarks on p. 20, to regard the idea of *direction* as so elementary that the word scarcely admits of a formal explicit definition; yet the "implicit definition" which he gives afterwards on p. 32 contains four distinct illustrative assertions, two at least of which require to be carefully considered before their meaning can be grasped. He also lays himself open to the charge of obscurity in defining the word *inclination* as the "difference between two directions." The notion of *direction* seems to him to be simpler than any other geometrical concept whatever, being antecedent to and underlying even that of *straightness*; for he defines a straight line as "a continuous series of points extending from each of them in the same two opposite directions." We should prefer defining it as a line in which any two points being taken, the shortest path between them (wherever their positions) lies wholly in that line. In support of his contention Mr. Dixon gives an interesting illustration. "I have tried," says he,

"the following experiment on a few persons who had not studied Euclid—standing a little way from them I extend my arm in any direction, and ask them to extend theirs in the same direction. Excepting those who were too shy to make the attempt, all have made a more or less intelligent effort to do as I requested them, showing that though their conception of sameness of direction was vague, and probably inaccurate, the conception was there, and only wanted training to develop it."

We strongly suspect that the persons referred to supposed Mr. Dixon to be extending his hand towards some fixed point a long way off, and that they extended their hands towards what they imagined to be the same point; in which case their idea of the "same direction" would be entirely different from that of Mr. Dixon. Where, however, we find it hardest to understand the author is in his application of his method to the so-called geometry of four dimensions. We have honestly endeavoured to cast aside all prejudice and enter this mysterious region under his guidance; but the attempt has been an utter failure. We parted company at the threshold. He plunged boldly in, like one who knew every inch of the ground; but, alas! we found the darkness impenetrable, and could not follow. In connexion with this discussion we may refer our readers to our notice of Mr. Dodgson's 'Curiosa Mathematica: a New Theory of Parallels' (see *Athen.* No. 3328, p. 196).

An Essay on Reasoning. By E. T. Dixon. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)—The object of this essay is stated by the author in his preface as follows:—

"When some years ago I first made public certain ideas of mine on 'Geometry of Four Dimensions' I found to my surprise that, though my arguments were received with incredulity, they were not refuted. The reason of this appeared to be that I was not understood, because I had not begun my explanation at the beginning; that my views of geometry of even two and three dimensions were different from those commonly entertained. I therefore set to work to analyze these views, and ultimately published a book on the subject. But I now find that in doing so I committed the same

mistake over again, for the views of logic, especially of definition, on which I based my geometry, are not the orthodox views. This is what first led me to continue the analysis further, and to write this essay."

We have carefully searched Mr. Dixon's essay for the points on which his views differ from those ordinarily held by logicians, and have not been able to find them. He makes a passing allusion to Boole's 'Mathematical Analysis of Logic,' and justly objects to the implied assumption that the science of mathematics is more fundamental than that of logic. But others have made the same objection before him. Enormous strides have been made by various workers (chiefly English, German, and American) in the development of symbolical logic since the publication of Boole's 'Laws of Thought.' For a full and tolerably accurate account of their respective labours we would refer Mr. Dixon and our readers to Dr. Ernst Schröder's 'Vorlesungen über der Algebra der Logik,' the first volume of which appeared in 1890, and the second has been issued very recently.

Ninth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey. By J. W. Powell, Director. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)—In addition to the usual official matter, detailing the progress of the survey, there are comprised in this volume several original memoirs of great interest; but the one which gives special character to the work is Capt. Dutton's fine monograph on the Charleston earthquake of August 31st, 1886. Immediately after this catastrophe the Geological Survey set itself in action to obtain reports from various quarters with a view to their systematic discussion. Nearly 4,000 reports, from about 1,600 localities, were collected, and the collation and analysis of this mass of material occupied Capt. Dutton for nearly two years. His monograph, occupying no fewer than 320 large quarto pages, is one of the most important contributions ever made to seismology. It is true it fails to throw light upon the fundamental problems of the science, such as the origin of earthquakes; but it is noteworthy as presenting the most accurate estimate yet made of the rate of propagation of seismic waves. The older estimates of the speed of earthquakes are, indeed, of little or no value; and it is of much interest to note that Capt. Dutton's determination of the wave-velocity corresponds with what is theoretically deducible from the elasticity of the rocks through which the vibration is transmitted. Although this earthquake monograph is undoubtedly the most important of the "Scientific Papers," as they are modestly termed, in the volume before us, there are several others of too much merit to be silently passed over. Prof. Shaler contributes a memoir on the geology of Cape Ann, Massachusetts; Dr. C. A. White describes the geological structure of part of North-Western Colorado; while Mr. W. H. Weed presents his interesting studies of the vegetation of the hot springs in the Yellowstone National Park. No plant life has been found in springs having a temperature above 185° F., but in waters below that point algae are more or less abundant, and appear to have a peculiar effect in determining the deposition of calcareous and siliceous sinters.

Report of the First Meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. (Sydney, the Royal Society.)—This association originated in a suggestion by Prof. Liversidge, of Sydney, for a federation of the various scientific societies scattered through Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Its first meeting was held at Sydney in 1888, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the colony. The report of the meeting, edited by Prof. Liversidge and Mr. Etheridge, forms a bulky volume, of which any colonial society might well be proud. The plan of the volume recalls that of the reports of our British Association, and, indeed, the new society was con-

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founded on the lines of the older body. Although the correspondence extends in many ways even to matters of detail, there are at the same time marked differences between the two associations, notably in the wider scope of the younger institution. It is questionable, however, whether the introduction of a section for literature and art is justifiable in an association professedly devoted to science; but the difficulty might easily be overcome by a slight expansion of the title. Mr. H. C. Russell, the Government Astronomer at Sydney, presided over the first meeting, and the several sections were placed under the care of presidents carefully selected from the leading men of science in Australasia. The sectional addresses and many of the papers contributed to the sections deserve much commendation, and it is to be hoped that succeeding meetings may maintain the same level of excellence. The foundation of such an association may be expected to give a healthy impulse to scientific inquiry in the Australian colonies, and should be welcomed as a proof of their growing interest in intellectual pursuits.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE Royal Geographical Society, it is currently reported, contemplates the erection of a new building a good deal larger than its present quarters, to serve as a centre for explorers and geographers of all nationalities.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for this month deals with several matters of interest. Mr. Delmar Morgan contributes an excellent article on the Pamir, in which he refutes several popular misconceptions respecting the highland region. The capital little map which accompanies Mr. Morgan's paper is misleading as to some of the boundaries laid down upon it. There is no such thing as a "neutral territory under agreement of 1873," which is made to cover nearly the whole of the Pamir. All that Prince Gortchakof conceded in his despatch to Lord Granville was that the Oxus should form the northern boundary of Afghanistan, the Victoria Lake being erroneously assumed to be the head of that river. Dr. J. Burgess discusses the rules for spelling foreign place-names recently submitted to the public by an American Board, our own Admiralty, the Royal Geographical Society, and others. Dr. Burgess objects to the application of a purely phonetic system to languages, such as Arabic or Greek, which have an alphabet of their own, though that alphabet be not the Latin one. In this we believe him to be right. We cannot see, for instance, that Evria, Kefallinia, or Dafkata is in any way preferable to Euboea, Kephallonia, or Dukata.

Petermann's *Mittheilungen* publishes an excellent little map of the Cameroons region, by H. Habenicht, which shows that, although much has been done since the Germans settled there, still more requires to be accomplished before our knowledge of that corner of Africa can be called satisfactory. A careful survey of the Cameroons Peak, for instance, would undoubtedly be welcomed. The boundary between the British and German spheres is, as usual, a disputed one, but the Germans are surely wrong when they claim the Aqua-Yafe as being the upper end of the Rio del Rey.

M. Dutreuil de Rhins has written a letter from Nia, in Eastern Turkistan, to M. Petrovski, the Russian Consul-General at Kashghar, reporting his arrival at Karasay on the 13th of October, after an exhausting journey to the principal source of the Keria Daria on the Tibetan frontier, and thence to Karasay by the Sarak-tuz defile. The last section of this route was explored last year by M. Bogdanovitch, attached to Col. Pevtssof's expedition, but the route between the Upper Keria river and Saraktuz is new. The French travellers lost two-thirds of their beasts, viz., ten horses and thirteen asses, through cold and hunger. The members of the expedition, too, experienced

considerable suffering during eighteen days' travelling through an icy wilderness over 15,000 feet in height. Their latest intention was to visit the mosque of Imam Jafr Sadik, a noted place of pilgrimage north of Nia, and to return to Khotan by the end of November. M. Dutreuil de Rhins mentions that the last courier whom he dispatched to Europe with letters covered the distance between Kashghar and Paris in the remarkably short space of a month.

The last number of the *Nachrichten über Kaiser Wilhelms-Land und den Bismarck-Archipel*—No. 1, 1892—describes a journey of some fifty miles up the valley of the Gogol, a newly-discovered river, the largest which flows into Astrolabe Bay. Like most of the rivers on that coast, its mouth is masked by a bar, partly overgrown with trees, but with over three feet of water at high tide. The stream, with a little trouble, might be made navigable for vessels not drawing more than a metre, and the valley is of importance as leading to a series of extensive plains lying to the south and west, mostly forest-clad, but with a deep and very fertile loamy soil, resting on blue clay. The routelay alternately through dense thickets of tall reeds, and magnificent forest entangled in creepers; the population, however, especially on the left bank, seemed very numerous, and the paths leading to their plantations were crossed in all directions. They were, for the most part, not only friendly, but actively helpful, though evidently unused to act as carriers. One powerful chief was met with—a very rare personage in those parts—with sufficient authority to compel his people to this service. They were much struck by Dr. Lauterbach's height, and made a note of it, marking it off on their spears, such measuring being a common Melanesian practice. They have no canoes, but cross the rapid stream cleverly on rafts constructed of light timbers, ingeniously lashed together with rattans. Most of them were unacquainted with iron, though in one place it seemed known by name as *savo*; cf. the Florida (Solomon Islands) word *halo*. Some murderous attacks had been made on the plantations on the coast, caused, as the Government Commissioner reported, by the maltreatment of the natives by two of the German employes. He hoped, however, as one of these persons has since died and the other has resigned, and, as he somewhat inconsequently adds, a number of executions have taken place, that friendly relations would soon spring up again. The labour traffic from the Bismarck-Archipelago continued active, 1,273 labourers having been exported in a year, mostly to the New Guinea plantations, but some hundreds to more distant places. As the services of these labourers are restricted to German planters, it, of course, gives the latter a great advantage over the British planter—in Samoa, for instance. An outbreak of cholera had occurred among some Chinese coolies from Singapore and Soerabaya, and spread among the labourers of other races, but it was suppressed by energetic measures, aided, it was supposed, by an exceptionally dry season.

An Australian manual of the geography of British Australia, by Mr. George Ranken, published in Sydney, and in London by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., strikes us as excellent, although the cover and first pages are marred by the catchpenny title *The Federal Geography of British Australasia*, there being nothing federal about the book, which includes New Zealand—most unlikely to come into the Australian Commonwealth. The volume is intended for a school-book, but is far fuller than other books which treat of the same subject.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 28.—Dr. J. Evans, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Melting-Points of the Gold-Aluminium Series of Alloys,' by Prof. Roberts-Austen, 'Colour-Photometry,' Part III., by Capt. Abney and Major-General

Festing.—'On certain Ternary Alloys: Part V. Determination of various Critical Curves and their Tie-lines and Limiting-points,' by Dr. C. R. A. Wright, and 'Note on some Specimens of Rock which have been Exposed to High Temperatures,' by Prof. Bonney.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 27.—Dr. W. T. Blanford, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. G. W. Eustice, F. T. Howard, and A. C. Nicholson were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Hornblende-Schists, Gneisses, and other Crystalline Rocks of Sark,' by the Rev. E. Hill and Prof. T. G. Bonney, 'On the Plutonic Rocks of Garabal Hill and Meall Breac,' by Messrs. J. R. Dakyns and J. J. H. Teall, communicated by permission of the Director-General of the Geological Survey, and 'North Italian Bryozoa: Part II. Cyclostomata,' by Mr. A. W. Waters.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 28.—Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Revs. G. E. Jeans, J. G. Bailey, and P. H. Ditchfield, and Messrs. B. Baker, H. J. Pfungst, and F. G. Smart.—The Rev. T. W. Pritchett exhibited a silver gilt chrisamatory with the usual triple receptacle for *oleum chrisma*, *oleum sanctum*, and *oleum infirmorum*, dated 1636, and formerly belonging to the church of Evvelsdal, in Bavaria.—Mr. F. Clements exhibited two curious vessels of red earthenware, shaped like very diminutive amphorae, found in the old town ditch at Nottingham.—Prof. T. McK. Hughes read a paper reviewing the various theories as to the date of the great earthwork or series of earthworks known as Offa's Dyke.—The Treasurer reported the discovery of a Roman pavement and other remains in Lothbury.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Jan. 27.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, 'On the Didache, or Teaching of the Twelve Apostles.'—The Chairman, Dr. Phené, and the Secretary spoke on the subject.

LINNEAN.—Jan. 21.—Prof. Stewart, President, in the chair.—On a motion by the President it was unanimously resolved that an expression of respectful sympathy should be conveyed to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales on the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.—Messrs. B. J. Austin, S. Edwards, and F. Turner were elected Fellows; and Mr. T. J. Moore, of Liverpool, an Associate.—Mr. M. F. Woodward exhibited microscopic sections illustrating the development of the teeth in the Marsupialia. He drew attention to Prof. Kükenthal's recent discovery of supposed rudimentary successors in all the teeth, thus showing that the adult set of teeth must be regarded as belonging to the first or milk series, and not, as generally supposed, to the second or successional dentition. These statements he was able to confirm for the incisors and second upper molar of *Didelphys*. In the phalanger (*Trichosaurus*) he found no trace of these structures in connexion with the molar teeth, but they were present with the upper incisors. In no case did these rudimentary successional teeth pass beyond the condition of simple down-growths from the enamel organs of the functional teeth.—Mr. J. W. Willis Bund exhibited a supposed hybrid between the common and red-legged partridges, but in the opinion of ornithologists present it was merely a variety of the former species.—Mr. Mansel Pleydell exhibited a pair of malformed horns of the roebuck, found at Whatcombe, Blandford, Dorset, their peculiar growth resulting from exostosis consequent upon injury sustained while in the sensitive condition.—Mr. D. Morris communicated some further notes upon the tick-pest of Jamaica, upon which an animated discussion took place.—A paper was then read by Mr. F. E. Weiss 'On the Development of the Caoutchouc-containing Cells of *Eucymia ulmoides*, Oliver.' He found that the bark and leaves of this tree, used medicinally by the Chinese, and called by them "Tu-chung," contain numerous elastic threads of silky appearance, which proved to be of the nature of caoutchouc. They are contained in long unbranching cells, somewhat like latex cells, which are found in the cortex and in the secondary phloem, and accompany in large numbers the ramifying bundles of the leaf and the pericarp. Unlike the ordinary latex cells, they are not derived from specialized cells of the embryo, but originate in all new growths, and can be seen forming in the cortex, the pith, and the parenchyma surrounding the bundle of the petiole. They originate in twos, by longitudinal division of a very granular cell, both daughter cells growing out at their two extremities into a long tube which makes its way along the intercellular spaces by sliding growth. They never contain more than one nucleus, and the large granules of caoutchouc, which soon make their appearance, finally coalesce into a single solid mass,

which has, when the tissues are broken, the appearance of a silky thread. Mr. Weiss regards these cells as a primitive form of later cells similar to those from which the more elaborate ones of the ordinary Euphorbiaceæ may have been derived. The meeting was brought to a close with a paper by Dr. Jean Müller on the lichens of Manipur.

METEOROLOGICAL.—*Jan. 27.*—*Annual General Meeting.*—Dr. W. Marcell, V.P., in the chair.—The report of the Council for the past year showed the Society to be in a satisfactory position. In May the library and offices were removed to 22, Great George Street. After defraying the cost of fitting up the new offices and the increased rental there still remained a balance in hand of 224*l.* Thirty-four new Fellows were elected during the year, the total number on the roll of the Society now being 552.—Owing to the absence of the President, Mr. B. Latham, through an attack of influenza, his address 'On Evaporation and Condensation' was read by the Secretary.—Dr. C. T. Williams was elected President for the ensuing year.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*Feb. 2.*—Mr. G. Berkley, President, in the chair.—It was announced that four Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that twenty-five candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of one Member and of thirty-six Associate Members.—The paper read was 'On Gold-Quartz Reduction,' by Mr. A. H. Curtis.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*Feb. 1.*—Sir J. C. Browne, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—Sir P. Magnus, Messrs. L. Field and J. M. Harsburgh were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—*Feb. 1.*—Mr. W. N. Colam, President for 1891, first occupied the chair, and presented the premiums of books awarded for papers read during his year of office.—Mr. Colam introduced the President for the present year, Mr. J. W. Wilson, jun., to the meeting.—Mr. Wilson then took the chair, and upon his proposition, seconded by Mr. Colam, it was unanimously resolved, 'That the Society of Engineers at this their first meeting in 1892 desire to record their deep regret for the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and to convey to Her Majesty the Queen, to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the royal family an expression of their profound sympathy.'—Mr. Wilson delivered his inaugural address.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—*Feb. 2.*—Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, President, in the chair.—Mr. Renouf read a translation with transliteration of the first chapter of the Egyptian 'Book of the Dead.'—The Rev. C. J. Ball read a paper entitled 'Glimpses of Babylonian Religion.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. London Institution, 5.—'The Movements of the Body, and how they are Accomplished,' Mr. H. Power.
- Aristotelian, 8.—'The Meaning of Life,' Rev. W. L. Giden.
- Institute of British Architects, 8.—'London Building Legislation,' Mr. E. T. Hall.
- Royal Academy, 8.—'Architecture,' Mr. G. Aitchison.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Development of Electrical Distribution, Lecture III., Prof. G. Forbes (Cantor Lecture).
- Geographical, 8.—'Journeys in the Pamirs and Adjacent Countries,' Mr. E. Younghusband.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Brain,' Prof. V. Horsley.
- Colonial Institute, 8.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on Mr. Curtis's Paper on "Gold-Quartz Reduction."'
- Photographic, 8.—'Anniversary.'
- Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Exploration of Howe Hill Barrow, Juggley, Yorkshire,' Mr. J. R. Mortimer; 'Human Remains found in Howe Hill Barrow,' Dr. J. G. Garson.
- Wed. Entomological, 7.
- Geological, 8.—'The Raised Beaches "Head" or Rubble Drift in the South of England: their Relation to the Valley Drifts and to the Glacial Period,' Prof. J. Prestwich; 'The Glenelg Zone in the North-West Highlands of Scotland,' by Messrs. B. N. Peach and J. Horne.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Burning Oils for Lighthouses and Lightships,' Mr. E. P. Edwards.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 8.—'Recent Biological Discoveries,' Prof. Ray Lankester.
- Royal, 4.
- Society of Arts, 4.—'Recent Travels in Indo-China,' Lord Lamington.
- London Institution, 7.—'Nineteenth Century Music,' Mr. W. H. Cummings.
- Royal Academy, 8.—'Architecture,' Mr. G. Aitchison.
- Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Experimental Investigations of Alternating Currents,' Mr. A. Siemens; 'Discussion on above, and "On the Specification of Insulated Conductors for Electric Lighting and other Purposes," Mr. W. H. Prece.
- Mathematical, 8.—'On the Logical Foundations of Applied Mathematical Sciences,' Mr. E. T. Dixon; 'Note on the inadmissibility of the usual reasoning by which it appears that the limiting value of the ratio of two infinite functions is the same as that of their first derived, with instances in which the result obtained by it is erroneous,' Mr. E. P. Culverwell.
- Antiquaries, 8.—'Report as Local Secretary for Cumberland,' Chancellor Ferguson; 'Epigraphic Evidence as to the Date of Hadrian's Wall,' Mr. F. J. Haverfield; 'Representations of Royal Figures as Worthies of the Christian Church in Fairford Church, Gloucestershire,' Mr. N. H. J. Westlake.
- FRI. United Service Institution, 3.—'The Training of our Seamen,' Vice-Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle.
- Astronomical, 3.—'Anniversary.'
- Civil Engineers, 7.—'Fly-Wheels and Governors,' Mr. H. B. Ransom (Student Meeting).
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Rain, Snow, and Hall,' Mr. G. J. Symons.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Matter: at Rest and in Motion,' Lord Rayleigh.

Scientific Gossip.

THE committees appointed last year by the Royal Society and by the British Association for investigating the zoology of the Sandwich Islands have amalgamated, and at a meeting held one day last month selected, from among the gentlemen who offered their services, Mr. Robert C. L. Perkins, B.A., of Jesus College, Oxford. Mr. Perkins will, accordingly, leave England in a few days, proceeding *via* New York and San Francisco to Honolulu, where he will at once commence his researches into the fauna of the islands, and especially that part which is believed to be threatened with extinction, aided, it is hoped, by the Hawaiian Government and some of the principal residents. Dr. David Sharp, F.R.S., Curator in Zoology in the museum of the University of Cambridge, is the secretary of the joint committee.

ALL persons who have studied in the Oxford University Museum will hear with regret of the death of Mr. G. A. Rowell, who since the opening of the museum had been assistant in the Natural History Department. Mr. Rowell was the author of several papers on meteorological subjects, a list of which may be found in the Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers.' He also wrote 'An Essay on the Beneficent Distribution of the Sense of Pain' and 'An Essay on the Cause of Rain.' Advanced age had caused Mr. Rowell to be absent from the museum for the last year or two; but while he had the strength he was always at his post, and ever ready and willing to give help or advice to those who came to him. His death took place at Oxford on January 24th, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

THE annual general meeting of the Geological Society will be held on Friday, the 19th inst., and the Fellows and their friends will dine together in the evening at the Métropole.

WITH the beginning of this year the *Sidereal Messenger* has changed its name to *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*. The latter subject is under the special charge of Prof. G. E. Hale, whilst the portion devoted to general astronomy will be conducted by Mr. W. W. Payne, who has so long been the editor of the *Sidereal Messenger*.

STATUES of Boussingault and Chevreul, famous French chemists—the former by M. Dalou, the latter by M. Fagel—are to be erected in Paris in connexion with the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. The figure of Boussingault will be placed in the court of the chapel near the Rue St. Martin; that of Chevreul in one of the galleries of the Conservatoire. The Chevreul is a repetition of the statue for which M. Fagel gained much reputation when it was in the Exposition Universelle, 1889, and which is now at Roubaix.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, February 13.—5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

THE VICTORIAN ERA.—AN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST Illustrating Fifty Years of Her Majesty's Reign. Patron, H.M. the Queen. Open daily from 10 to 6.—Admission, 1*s.*—New Gallery, Regent Street.

BOOKS FOR DRAUGHTSMEN.

Model Drawing; or, Drawing from Objects. By H. J. Dennis. Illustrated. (Blackie & Son.)—This handy volume, the sequel to the same teacher's 'Rudimentary Perspective,' is one of 'Vere Foster's Drawing-Books,' and comprises very simple diagrams for representing natural objects according to the rudimentary rules of perspective. We are sure most, if not all, of the objects here delineated could be drawn according to still simpler laws with equal accuracy and grace. This is only a question of

degree, and Mr. Dennis's work is thoroughly good and useful.

Lessons in Art. By H. Nisbet. Illustrated. (Chatto & Windus.)—Mr. Nisbet has had considerable experience as a teacher of drawing in Edinburgh and elsewhere, and he has employed it in compiling this little book of advice and answers to questions of a strictly practical nature. There is, however, nothing in it about art, it is entirely taken up with draughtsmanship; and this is the better because the author's aims are much more comprehensive and ambitious than his space or opportunities allow him to do justice to. We differ from his assertion that Prout and Harding, to say nothing of Turner, have 'left us the best examples of the art' of shading with the black-lead pencil. On the contrary, we think few models could be worse than the works of the former two, or more difficult and complex than those of the last. What Mr. Nisbet says on the choice of objects to copy is sound, but he has an awkward way of telling only half of what needs to be known. For instance, he says the old masters used 'silver points' (he does not say what a silver point is) to produce the 'same effects,' i.e., as shading with a black-lead pencil, which is incorrect; and he adds that 'silver points' are 'again coming into fashion, and, for those who do not mind expense, it [sic] is a very pretty pastime.' He ought to have stated that nothing tries the forthright accuracy and skill of the draughtsman so much as drawing with a silver point, marks of which cannot be erased, so that correction is out of the question. Tyros who care for exactness will find drawing in this mode anything but a 'pretty pastime,'—indeed, rather a maddening process, not to be thought of without terror. Again, he says the pupil ought to use a board that 'will hold half a sheet of paper.' What, as to size, is a sheet of paper between double-elephant and demy? Suppose you use 'Whatman,' Mr. Nisbet gives no advice as to which degree of that material is the best, nor does he tell how to distinguish one side of it from the other, which is a vital matter. He is silent about there being two sides to every sheet, even of cartridge. Still, as everything cannot be stated in 120 small octavo pages and for a small sum, we commend this book as well worth its price. On the other hand, we are bound to say that no man can learn art of this or any other kind from a book. He had better, to use William Hunt's phrase, 'fudge it out,' blunders and all, if he cannot pay a master to help him on the road.

Machine Construction and Drawing: Elementary Stage, by A. G. Day and E. J. Cox (Percival & Co.), comprises a number of sheets with diagrams for use in examinations, and as exercises in machine-drawing and for sketching from memory—the examples chosen being stuffing boxes, furnace flues, crane hooks, foot-steps, &c., comparatively easy things. Being clear and correct, they will answer their purpose very well. As they are rather small as models, the pupil's copies should be larger. Some omitted details are to be filled in, planes of sections supplied, and acquaintance with at least rudimentary projection is involved in the answers required. The questions require knowledge of many constructive details.

MR. W. L. WYLLIE'S DRAWINGS.

THE Fine-Art Society has never offered its visitors greater pleasure than Mr. W. L. Wyllie's 'Collection of Holiday Drawings in France and Italy.' There are nearly a hundred of them, sixty-one being derived from that sandy paradise Berck-sur-Mer, in Picardy; the rest are from the Riviera and Italy. Of Mr. Wyllie's work it goes without saying that he gives new and brilliant impressions of whatever it pleases him to illustrate, and that there is nothing mannered or conventional about any of his drawings. No one

has depicted better than he the seemingly interminable *plage*, the extent of which makes one doubt if Berck-upon-the-Sea ought not to be called Berck-upon-Sands; it is so, at least, when the tide is out, and only a gleam in the distance betrays the existence of an ocean. Mr. Wyllie's felicitous touch puts in their right relationship and proper aerial perspective numerous groups of minute figures, whether in the foreground or background, adjusts the scale of each, and measures the distances of air and sand between each. An example of this will be found in No. 10, a view of Berck sands at low water, and solitary shrimpers wading in the shallow sea. The flatness of the pale yellow beach, the pearly hues reflected from the sky, and the lovely tints of the waves and their crests are worthy of study. In No. 19, another view of the sands, the figures of the women are larger, and are grouped and seated upon the beach, which another effect of light has converted into tawny gold. The sea itself is perfectly represented in various effects. In No. 1 it is soft daylight, and waves are breaking gently upon the shore. No. 3 is an almost ashy-coloured effect of light in half mist, and we are charmed by the skill which so truly gave buoyancy to the vessel moving with the wind upon a slightly heaving sea, modelled with the choicest draughtsmanship. The greyish blue of the waves in No. 2 is most natural; the tender hues of the sea and evening band in No. 5 are very broad and fine; the intensely powerful colour of the twilight and the grandeur of the broken clouds in No. 15 are impressive; breaking clouds and rushing wind find apt expression in No. 23; the waves that thunder upon the beach in No. 24 are such as few could paint so truly and so brilliantly; the coast of France bathed in sunlight and the intense sapphire light of the waves in No. 60 are proofs, if proofs be needed, of the artist's feeling for the colour and transparency of the ocean in a splendid effect. *A Gale in the Bay of Naples* (No. 72) gave the painter an opportunity for drawing and modelling waves he has not failed to take advantage of. Not to notice every drawing in the gallery is a hardship imposed upon us by lack of space; but we cannot forbear to name *Vesuvius in Winter* (73), *The Mountains of Epissos* (70), *A Hill City* (79), *Murano* (86), and *The Apennines* (84).

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—WINTER EXHIBITION.
(Fifth Notice.—French and Later Flemish Schools.)

THERE ARE TWO French pictures in this exhibition—Mr. Broadwood's Watteau (No. 43), and an interesting life-size *Portrait of Mlle. M. Sophie Arnould* (61), by Greuze, lent by the Earl of Normanton. The former is one of the most famous of Watteaus, and was engraved by Cardon, and described by M. Léon Dumont, as 'L'Accordée du Village,' the signing of a marriage contract between two lovers. They are seated at a table in the mid-distance, before a sort of screen of red cloth, while a notary in his quaint official robes sits near the bride, over whose head a garland is suspended, by way of illustrating an ancient and pretty custom. A study *à la sanguine* for the lawyer is well known. To our right and left people are dancing to the music of a rote player. These pretty groups are designed in Watteau's best manner; the figures are drawn with his characteristic delicacy of touch and spirit. So far as the design goes the original energy and grace remain unimpaired, but the picture has been rubbed, and the sparkle of Watteau's colours—which, more than anything else in his pictures, varied in different stages of his art—is reduced and soiled. Some parts, especially the foreground figures, seem to have been rather clumsily repainted, and there is a consequent excess of brown in the shadows. The portrait of Sophie Arnould is designed in the taste of Greuze, and finished in his smooth manner, and, except the colours of the flesh, the face is very like his work; yet the whole

reminds us more strongly of Madame Vigée Le Brun. It has probably darkened a good deal, and unquestionably it has been varnished too much.

Of Spanish paintings this year there are none in the gallery, which is generally rich in them. Nor are the Flemish and Italian pictures, as a whole, up to the usual standard. The best of the Flemish is Van Dyck's whole-length, life-size, standing *Portrait of the Earl of Portland* (123), which has long been one of the greatest treasures of the house of the Bankes at Kingston Lacy. The earl's air and attitude possess that grandiose character which is characteristic of Van Dyck; the astute, resolute, and wary expression is admirable. This portrait was probably painted when Van Dyck was in Antwerp and the earl was ambassador at Brussels, c. 1628. The long white staff indicates that he was Lord Treasurer, an office he obtained in 1628. It is marked, as all Van Dyck's works of that period were, by Italian influences, due to his studies in Genoa and Venice, acting on and chastening the more ornate style of Rubens, in which he originally worked. The frame, being the original, is noteworthy. The picture was No. 598 at the National Portrait Exhibition, 1866, and No. 141 at the Grosvenor Gallery, 1887. Hollar, in 1645, engraved this portrait, or another which Lord Verulam lent to the British Institution in 1805, as No. 18, and which Smith, in his 'Catalogue Raisonné,' numbered 575, while he knew nothing of that before us. Lord Verulam has a fine half-length portrait of Lord Weston (Earl of Portland) at Gorhambury. *Rinaldo and Armida* (59), an illustration in life-size figures of Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered,' belongs to Lord Hylton, and is one of several versions Van Dyck or his assistants turned out. The influence of Veronese is unusually manifest in the fresh and vivid apposition of the red, blue, and amber, of which Paolo was especially fond; that of Rubens is not less obvious (along with much of Van Dyck's refining self-restraint) in the sumptuous nudity of the life-size naiad who, most quaintly holding a sheet with a music score, sits beside the somnolent hero, and, as in a strain of unwonted poetry the Academy catalogue has it, is 'charming his slumbers by the melody of her voice.' However this may be, the pearliness of her carnations and the learned modelling of her torso and lower limbs will be admired by painters. There are other parts in the picture not inferior to these, and, if not the original, it is a first-rate repetition of a famous work which was probably that referred to by the Order Book of the Exchequer, quoted by Carpenter in 'Pictorial Notices of Van Dyck,' 1844, p. 23: "'23^d March, 1629-30, Endymion Porter, Esq., for a picture bought of him. To Endymion Porter, Esq., one of the Grooms of His Majesties Bedchamber, the some of 78*l*. for one picture of the Storie of Reynaldo & Armida bought by him of Monsieur Vandick of Antwerpe, and delivered to his Ma^{ty} without acceptm as per letter of privy seal, 20 March, 1629." The picture is not mentioned in Vander Doort's catalogue of Charles's collections. It was thus referred to in the Harleian inventory or sale catalogue: lot "278. A Storie out of Ariosto by Van Dyck, 80*l*. Sold to Col^l Webb y^e 27 October, 1649, for 80*l*." That is, it was sold for the price set upon it by the officer of the Council of State. It is presumed by M. Guiffrey, in his 'Antoine Van Dyck,' 1882, that this is the picture now No. 141 in the Louvre. The design of No. 141 differs from that before us. The other versions—some of which are doubtless copies, as Mariette said of one that was bought for the King of Prussia—include the Duke of Newcastle's, now at Clumber (at Manchester, 1857, and No. 19 in the Grosvenor Gallery in 1887); the Earl Fitzwilliam's; a fourth is in the Musée de Bordeaux; Smith mentioned one which belonged to M. de Tallard, sold in 1756 for 280*l*.,

and probably that at Berlin. Lord Hylton's, whether the original or not, has not been catalogued. Lady Eastlake possesses a version in grisaille, which was probably made for an engraver. When we remember that Charles I.'s collection of pictures numbered 1,387, or about the number the National Gallery has attained, besides four hundred pieces of sculpture, we not only realize the stupendous wealth of that incomparable gallery, but cease to expect to find in Vander Doort's catalogue, as printed by Vertue (would that some one would revise and reprint it!), any mention of a Van Dyck which had entered the royal gallery in 1630.

The *Portraits of Dorothy, Countess of Leicester, and Lucy, Countess of Carlisle* (68), are life-size figures, three-quarters length, seated. The loose composition and defective design are by no means characteristic of Van Dyck at his best, not to speak of the present condition of the flesh painting, hands, and dresses. The faces are rather raw and hard, and each lady seems unaware of her neighbour's presence; the modelling is empty and flat, and not to be compared with that of the naiad in No. 59. On the other hand, the likenesses are excellent, as appears by comparison with other portraits by Van Dyck (named below) of the sisters; but they seem to have suffered, since Waagen described their "melting execution," from the cleaning which we presume accounts for the present state of the carnations. We imagine this is the picture which belonged to Horace Walpole, and, as he said, "came from Penshurst," and which in 1842 (twenty-first day, lot 29) was sold from Strawberry Hill for 231*l*. and 5 per cent. duty. It is Smith's No. 70, Supplement, and was No. 730 at the National Portrait Exhibition, 1868. Van Dyck painted full-length seated portraits of both the sisters separately: the likeness of the former is at Petworth; that of the latter is at Windsor, a noble portrait, and was here in 1871 as No. 157. Both these pictures were engraved by Lombart among the "Countesses." The Countess Lucy is celebrated as a friend of Pym and Edmund Waller, and in modern days as the heroine of Browning's 'Strafford.' Her portrait is not to be confused, as is sometimes done, with another Van Dyck of another Countess of Carlisle (Margaret, born Russell), which belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and was likewise engraved among the "Countesses" by Lombart; it was at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1887. Lord Iveagh possesses the striking likeness of *Henrietta of Lorraine*, Princess of Phalsbourg (130), of whom there was a famous whole-length in the collection of Charles I., described in Vander Doort's catalogue as follows: "The picture of the Princess of Faulsburch, sister to the Duke of Lorraine, with a black a moor by her, at length, in a black gilded frame, brought from Brussels by Mr. Endymion Porter," and "Done by Sir Ant. Vandyke beyond seas." The picture then hung in the Bear Gallery of the old Palace at Whitehall. A 'Princess of Phalsbourg,' attributed to Van Dyck, was in the Orleans Gallery, from which it was sold for 210 guineas, and was soon transferred to Hamilton Palace (the then duke lent it as No. 132 to the Academy in 1873), and it now belongs to Lord Iveagh. Dr. Waagen thought the duke's picture was not the original. It is rather cold and raw; the carnations are hard, lacking that admirable freedom which characterized Van Dyck's touch, and the colour of the whole picture is out of harmony; while the spiritless action of the figure and the dull look on the face, to say nothing of the weak draughtsmanship of parts, are not worthy of Van Dyck. Perhaps it has been "restored" or "cleaned," for there is no denying the nobility of the picture's motive. Had another 'Princess of Phalsbourg' by Van Dyck been known to critics (Nos. 766 and 767 in M. Guiffrey's catalogue refer to that before us, and not to two pictures, the author being misled by

an error of Smith in his 'Catalogue Raisonné,' see Nos. 327 and 54, Supplement; he called the former Margaret instead of Henrietta), we should have supposed that before us to be a copy of it. As it is we are at liberty to conjecture that the princess, dissatisfied with the likeness—she in 1634, the date on this picture, was not so old as it makes her appear—left her portrait on the hands of Van Dyck, who sold it to Endymion Porter. Smith's error in the name of the lady probably arose from confusing his No. 327 with his No. 163, which refers to the superb three-quarters-length portrait of Marguerite de Lorraine, wife of Gaston of Orleans, which is at Florence. The latter was engraved by Bolswert and others; the Princess of Phalsbourg's portrait was engraved by Cornelius Galle.

Considerable doubt, but not, we think, well supported, has been cast on the ascription of the fine and masculine portraits, *La Marchesa Isabella Grimaldi* (125) and its companion *La Marchesa Maria Grimaldi* (128), to Rubens. It is indubitable that they were heirlooms, and that they were bought of the Grimaldi family at Genoa by the late Mr. W. J. Bankes, of Kingston Lacy. The former reminds us of the famous portrait of the Archduchess Isabella at Vienna, and other pictures painted between 1600 and 1607, while Rubens was in Italy. It is a refined and sumptuous example of the profound effect produced upon him by constant study of Paolo Veronese. The signature "Petr. Paulus Rubens pinxit atque singulari devotione, 1606," suggests that the magnificent artist made this a bridal gift to the comely princess, to whose charming smile and happy air he gave immortality. Smith, who numbered this and its companion portrait 395 and 396, Supplement, says that they were painted in imitation of the "Genoese masters" (he meant masters of the school of Veronese, who painted in Genoa). We see nothing to confute the idea in the style or treatment of the pictures, which have certainly been rather badly restored and over varnished. The hotness of the shadows may be partly due to this, and if Rubens was aiming at types other than his own, the lack of silveriness, rosiness, and greyness, the excess of heat, the coloration, and even the handling (unlike his own as they are), are exactly what we should expect in these portraits. The draperies in both are obviously the work of an assistant whose touch possessed little of the incomparable mastery of his employer, whose facility in imitating the style, taste, colouring, and touch of some of his great forerunners in art, and his fondness for that sort of work, are manifest at Turin and Genoa, as well as in the catalogue of his pictures which were sold by auction, May, 1641. The latter authority shows that besides collecting their works Rubens copied Titian and other masters. The habit of painting a quaint and ugly male dwarf as a sort of foil to the charms of the fair ladies the artist delighted in depicting was more frequent in Spain than elsewhere. We know that in 1603 Rubens went to Spain on a mission from the Duke of Mantua, and that his letters of introduction to the Mantuan envoy at Madrid commended him as a successful painter of portraits who was to be employed in depicting ladies of quality for the duke; so that he may have learnt the trick there. It has been ingeniously suggested that these capital portraits are due to some Spaniard and not to Rubens. But the greater Spanish artists then living whose works are known to us did not work in the style of these pictures. Of those unknown Spanish artists who might have produced them let us hear what in May, 1603, Rubens himself wrote to his ducal patron:—

"I speak thus — at the suggestion of Signor Iberiti (the envoy), who wishes me at once to make a number of pictures with the assistance of the Spanish painters. I feel more disposed to second his desire than to approve of it, considering the

short time we have before us, added to the incredible inability and negligence of these painters, and what is of more consequence, their manner (God preserve me from resembling them in anything!), which is absolutely different from mine. In fact, *pergitus pugnantia secum cornibus adversis componere*. Then the matter will not be kept secret, through these painters letting it out; for despising my assistance and advice, they will usurp other people's work and declare the whole to be their own."

Surely it was not one of these who painted the Grimaldi ladies whose very striking and interesting portraits are before us.

MR. J. EDWARD PRICE, F.S.A.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. E. Price at the early age of fifty-one. Brought up as he had been in his youth to commercial pursuits, the natural bent of his mind towards antiquarian research soon diverted him from the more lucrative, if less agreeable, line of life. His inborn love for antiquity had, no doubt, received additional stimulus from the late Mr. Mark Antony Lower, under whom he was educated in a school at Lewes. Besides being a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, he was an active member, and for some years secretary, of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, and numerous are the papers which he contributed to the *Transactions* of the Society. He was an ardent believer in the existence of an inexhaustible supply of relics of Roman London; and no excavation in the City took place without his being present lest a trace, however small, of Imperial Rome should escape notice. His bias in this direction displayed itself in his 'Historical Account of the Guildhall' (a work entrusted to him by the Corporation of the City), and contributed in no small degree to detract from its value.

A GOLD AND IVORY HEAD AT BERLIN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"It may be of interest to some to hear that a fresh attempt has been made to revive the Greek art of gold and ivory sculpture. An experiment has been made by a well-known Berlin sculptor to work out the hints of ancient writers in a head, which, if not entirely satisfactory in its whole effect, is at least interesting. He starts by recognizing that this technique is applicable only to religious or ideal art, and the head he has created aims at being the latter. Unfortunately it strikes one as such only in the sense that it is not a direct portrait; but whether or not portraiture is a fitting subject for such materials, or whether there is at present any other sphere more suitable, is doubtful. As to the technique: the whole flesh is of ivory cut into thin plates with the grain, not, as in the case of the statue of De Quincey, against it. Of these plates there are thirty-four, covering the whole flesh surface. They are eight millimetres thick, except in the case of the nose, which is one solid piece, as otherwise the nostrils would be unmanageable, the same being the case with the ears. The most important point, however, is the method by which the plates are fastened to each other and to the wooden block, which is solid, and carved to exactly correspond with the inner surface of the ivory. Small steel pins join each plate, the ivory being bored to receive them (this boring, by the way, the sculptor understands to be the meaning of *toretie*). This method of clamping is also used to secure the plates to the wood. Glue he thinks would not be strong or delicate enough for such work; while at the same time by the former method there is less liability to damage owing to the warping of the wood. The whole bust is of wood, the hair and drapery being overlaid with thick gold leaf, which certainly gives a fine effect, especially as regards the hair. The eyes are of onyx, the pupil being painted. The eyelashes are painted, as well as the eyebrows, and a little hair by the ear. The effect of the last is very bad, as is also that of the hard line between the gold hair and the flesh, perhaps unavoidably due to the difficulty of joining the two different materials. So in the work of the ears and the nostrils we see the same difficulty in managing the material. The lips are tinted, but not the cheeks. The main difference, on the whole, between this technique and that traditionally ascribed to the Greeks lies in the following facts. The groundwork is solid wood instead of wood overlaid with clay; the means of fastening is by clamps; and the gold is far thinner. How much of the merit and demerit is due to the artist, and how much to the material and the difficulty of pure technique, is hard to say. The first impres-

sion is one of great pleasure, which, however, seems likely to wear off. At least the interest of the experiment is undeniable, and the comparatively great success of the sculptor, from an artistic point of view, encouraging. I might add that the bust has been bought by the Emperor, and has attracted the interest of Dr. Overbeck and of Dr. Curtius chief among many."

MR. PHILIP C. HARDWICK.

We regret to have to record the death of one whose family has been for three generations eminent in the architectural world. Philip Charles Hardwick passed away after a long and painful illness on January 27th, in his seventieth year. His grandfather Thomas Hardwick (1752-1829), a pupil of Sir Wm. Chambers, designed many important buildings, chiefly in and around the metropolis, and in 1810 was appointed by George III. resident architect at Hampton Court Palace. His son Philip (1792-1870) became a Royal Academician. Among his principal works were the new hall of the Goldsmiths' Company, the St. Katherine's Docks buildings, and the greater part of Euston Station, the first railway terminus with any pretensions to artistic design.

In 1842 he was entrusted with the construction of the Hall and Library of Lincoln's Inn, but owing to his health failing at the time the work was in a great measure carried out by his son, who, having been trained under Blore, had joined his father in the course of that year. It was not long before young Philip was called upon to undertake work on his own account, and he soon built up for himself a large and constantly increasing practice entirely independent of his father's. His sound common sense, combined with his artistic and literary attainments, secured for him a prominent position in various branches of his profession, one evidence of this being the very large extent to which he was consulted on matters of reference.

After years of uninterrupted hard work, he gradually withdrew from the active pursuit of his profession, but never abandoned himself to idleness, and among the many good and useful works to which he devoted his time and his abilities mention may be made of the Artists' Benevolent Institution, of which he was the honorary treasurer, and to which he rendered invaluable service. The peculiar charm of his manner, his unvarying kindness, and the wide range of his information endeared him to a very large circle of personal friends. Of many appointments held by him at various times we may mention those of architect to the Bank of England, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to the Goldsmiths' Company, to the Merchant Taylors' Company, and to the Charterhouse. Among his principal works are the Central Hall of Euston Station, added to his father's buildings; the Great Western Hotel at Paddington Station; the Ship Hotel, Greenwich; the Town Hall, Durham; the Newlands Almshouses, Malvern; St. Alphonsus' Church and Convent, Limerick; Madresfield Court; Aldermaston; Adare House; Addington Manor; and the new Charterhouse School buildings at Godalming. Besides these he designed a large number of banks and office buildings in the City and elsewhere. In 1884, when the designs for the rebuilding of the War Office were under consideration, he, together with Mr. Ewan Christian, was appointed to the committee of selection as a professional adviser.

Mr. Hardwick married in 1872 Helen, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Eaton, of Bryn-y-mor, Swansea, and Claverton Manor, Bath.

Finis-Fini Gossip.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Le Page Renouf, Dr. E. A. W. Budge has been made acting assistant-keeper in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities. Dr. Budge had an exhibition for Assyrian art at Christ's College, Cambridge, was later scholar of his

college, took honours in the Semitic Tripos of 1882, and was one of the Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholars in the same year. He became a Litt.D. in 1890. He has been sent on four missions to the East by the Trustees of the British Museum to conduct excavations at Aswân, Nineveh, and Der, which have resulted in fine collections of tablets, papyri, &c. He is author of several works and papers on the Assyrian, Egyptian, and Syriac languages.

MR. W. L. WYLLIE has nearly finished his large picture representing the battle of Trafalgar, a small oil study (embodying the general design) of which was No. 431 at the last Academy Exhibition, and as such described in our notice of that gathering. It is seventeen feet long, and, being a sort of panorama, seven feet high. It will shortly be exhibited for a time in London before it is permanently hung in the Junior United Service Club house, St. James's.

TO-DAY (Saturday) has been appointed for a private view at the Goupil Gallery, 116, New Bond Street, of a collection of paintings by M. T. de Bock. The public will be admitted on Monday next.

At Mr. T. McLean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket, may be seen during the next fortnight a small collection of pictures by artists of the so-called Barbizon School, including Millet's 'Madonna and Child,' which we have already described as one of the most powerful and pathetic of his works, and examples of Corot, Diaz, Daubigny, Troyon, Dupré, and Van Marcke. At the Fine-Art Society's Gallery, New Bond Street, there is on view a most effective, sympathetic, and ably painted portrait of the late Duke of Clarence, taken by Mr. Herkomer during a recent visit to Sandringham for the purpose. The likeness is admirable. There are signs of fading health, if not debility, in every feature; the wan skin, with an undertint of yellow, is striking, touching, and manifestly true. The flesh-painting is rather thin, and its lack of modelling makes it extremely flat, not unlike glass-painting. At Messrs. Graves's, Pall Mall, may be seen a life-size, whole-length, nearly full-face portrait of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, standing near a table, bare-headed and wearing a black frock coat. It is an excellent likeness of the ex-minister as he was about ten years ago, and, with considerable skill, embodies a robust conception of one of the most vigorous of personalities. It is the decidedly commendable work of Mr. J. C. Forbes, a Canadian artist. At the Continental Gallery, 157, New Bond Street, may be seen a considerable number of pictures of military, social, racing, and hunting subjects by M. Jan V. Chelminski, the very clever Polish painter, whose skill and rare facility in treating snow scenes and horses in all sorts of ways, actions, and conditions are well known. What M. Chelminski lacks in the higher elements of fine art he almost supplies by his spirited and varied designs, the energy and picturesqueness of his groups and single figures of men and women, especially when *amazones* and light cavalry are in question.

On the 28th ult. the Institute of Painters in Water Colours and the allied Institute of Painters in Oil Colours lost one of their oldest and ablest members, Mr. Charles James Lewis, the painter of numerous graceful landscapes and pleasing *genre* subjects in both materials. Since 1853 he had been a frequent contributor to the Academy, British Institution, Suffolk Street, both the Dudley Gallery exhibitions, and the Portland Gallery, as well as the first-named two institutes. He died in his sixty-second year after a long and painful illness.

A CORRESPONDENT who is an authority on cartography informs us that Miss F. M. Hervey has discovered that the globe introduced in Holbein's 'Two Ambassadors' is a full-size reproduction of the Schöner globe of 1523.

MR. W. R. BARKER, of the Town Council of Bristol, is about to publish an illustrated history

of the interesting thirteenth century chapel of the Gaunt's Hospital, now the Mayor's Chapel, in that city. The architectural discoveries during the late restoration by Mr. Pearson and the many fine sculptured monuments are to receive full treatment.

THIRTY years ago Mr. W. H. Black, F.S.A., discovered in St. Paul's Cathedral the will of Holbein, from which it appeared that at the time of his death he was resident in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft. Within the last few days a brass tablet has been fixed in the south aisle of the parish church in Leadenhall Street, with the following inscription: "To the Glory of God, and in memory of John alias Hans Holbein, painter to His Majesty King Henry VIII., sometime resident in this parish. Born 1498, died 1543."

MR. BENT is to lecture before the Geographical Society on the 22nd on the results of his excavations in Mashonaland. He is having a large model of the ruins prepared.

WE have to record the death on the 28th ult., and in his seventy-second year, of pneumonia, of Dr. G. G. Zerffi, an Hungarian, who, taking part on the revolutionary side in his native country in 1848, fled to England in 1849. Some years afterwards employment was found for him under the Department of Art, in consequence of which he turned his attention to the history of decorative design, and being appointed in 1868 one of the lecturers to the schools at South Kensington, he was accustomed annually to discourse to the classes there on what is called 'Historic Ornament.' He wrote some popular 'Notes on Forty Lectures on the Historical Development of Ornamental Art,' 1872. Although not a critic, he possessed a fine sense of the historic sequence of decorative design, and expounded with considerable lucidity and tact their character and nature.

THE annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society was held last week in Manchester, Mr. W. E. A. Axon occupying the chair. The roll of members now comprises 337 names. The chairman referred to the great importance of the excavations at Chester. The Duke of Devonshire was elected president of the Society.

THE private view of the annual spring exhibition of pictures by the members of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts will take place on the 16th of this month.

THE Parisian journals have lately discovered, although delicacy forbids them to indicate the *atelier* in which, under a pseudonym, the distinguished student works, that the British ambassador in that city is not only a warm lover of the fine arts, but an enthusiastic pupil of a celebrated French painter. One sees, the French say, Lord Dufferin in a blouse drawing from a cast in the Rue Vaugirard, or copying an old master near the Rue de l'Université. On the 3rd inst. a service was performed in the Madeleine in memory of Meissonier.

THE Salon in the Champs Élysées will be opened, as usual, on the 1st of May next. M. Bonnat has been elected president of the Société des Artistes Français (which controls that exhibition), in place of M. Baillly, deceased. The Salon in the Champ de Mars will, notwithstanding reports to the contrary which were founded on the quality of the last display, be opened to the public on the 7th of May next.

FRIEDRICH PETER HIDDEMANN, one of the survivors of the old Düsseldorf school, a pupil of Schadow and Hildebrandt, died in that city on January 19th. He was born at Düsseldorf in 1829.

DR. RICCI, of the Roman Archæological School, is preparing a complete collection of the inscriptions of Amorgos.

In the valley of the Adige, near Rovereto, on the right bank of the river, the remains of

a prehistoric necropolis have been discovered, belonging, as it would seem, to the first age of iron, and presenting a type similar to that of the necropolis found at Vadena, near Botzen, a few years ago, which was illustrated by Dr. Orsi. Excavations will be made by the Museum of Rovereto as soon as a milder season allows.

THE Académie des Beaux-Arts of Belgium has elected M. Jules Breton and Mr. John Ruskin foreign corresponding members of the society.

AT Athens, in the street of Athena, have been found two *hydrie* bearing funeral representations in relief. In one the deceased is seated and is stretching out his hand towards his son, while the wife stands weeping between them. In the other an old man stands stretching out his hands towards his son, traces of inscription being visible above them. A fine fourteen-rayed *anthemium* and several *stèle* were dug out at the same time.

AT Laurium a relief has been found amongst the *scoræ* representing a man seated on a cushion and bearing in his left hand a *caduceus*, while with the right he is touching the shoulder of a woman who stands inclined before him. On the left stands a nude youth, holding in his right hand a vase, and in his left some circular object. The boy's eyes are fixed on the man.

THE Greek Archæological Society excavating in Arcadia has discovered the remains of two temples and, near the village of Voutsas, of another building, resembling the former in shape and size, but apparently not of a sacred character, as there is no trace of columns and the entrance is on one side. The first temple, near the village of Vachlia, is a square construction of the Hellenic period, 9 x 6 metres. It is built of local limestone, and the base of the image seems to have been made to support a seated figure, probably an enthroned Zeus. The second temple, found near the village of Divritza, is like the first save that the length is nearly double. The walls disinterred stand eighty centimetres high. Besides the base for the image of the deity were found a terra-cotta head of Athena and disc bearing the *gorgoneion*, bronze arrow heads, and many small terra-cottas representing young women of the type of Kore. The temple, which may have been dedicated to Minerva or Proserpine, seems to have been used for worship down to a late Hellenic period.

MUSIC

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Eton Songs. Written by Arthur Campbell Ainger, set to Music by Joseph Barnby, and illustrated by Herbert Marshall. (Leadenhall Press.)—Although the study of music does not form part of the regular curriculum in our large public schools and universities, far more attention is now paid to it than was the case a generation ago. Mr. Barnby's labours at Eton have been as successful as could have been anticipated, and the publication of the sumptuous quarto named above affords some testimony as to the growth of musical feeling in an educational centre where thirty years ago the art was contemned. The songs are nine in number, the first being the Latin 'Carmen Etonense,' and the others, 'Victoria! our Queen,' 'The Silver Thames,' 'Cricket is King,' 'St. Andrew's Day,' 'A Song of Fives,' 'Vale,' 'Hymn for Founder's Day,' and 'Hymn for Dedication of Lower Chapel.' Old Etonians will at once comprehend the significance of these titles, and it may be added that Mr. Ainger's verses are full of spirit and suitable to their subjects, having regard to the fact that the songs are primarily intended for very youthful executants. In four examples, however, Mr. Barnby has written for treble, alto, tenor, and bass in harmony, while in the other

five unison is alone employed. In all the songs tunefulness and rhythmical swing are present, and in no instance is the music beyond the capabilities of boys possessing a tolerable musical ear. Perhaps the most expressive is the 'Vale,' a tender melody in waltz rhythm, and among the livelier ditties 'Cricket is King' will probably be regarded as the most taking. The paper and print of the volume are faultless, and Mr. Marshall's sketches of well-remembered scenes are beautifully soft and mellow, though not, perhaps, in every instance as highly finished as could be desired.

We have also received the score of Mr. Gerard Cobb's *Pianoforte Quintet in c, Op. 22* (Woolhouse). This extremely well-written and effective work has undergone considerable revision at the hands of its conscientious composer since it was first performed; and, so far as can be estimated, the alterations and additions in the third and fourth movements greatly tend to its improvement. But of that we shall be in a better position to judge when the quartet is performed at the Princes' Hall towards the end of March.

Musical Gossip.

THERE is little to be said in this place concerning Messrs. Sydney Grundy and Edward Solomon's comic opera 'The Vicar of Bray,' which was revived at the Savoy Theatre on Thursday last week. The piece has been revised and improved since it was first produced at the Globe nearly ten years ago, and on the whole may be said to be worthy of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's popular theatre. Mr. Grundy's libretto is of the Gilbertian order, and several of Mr. Solomon's numbers have merit, especially those in which he has adopted an old English style. Mr. Rutland Barrington displays his humorous powers to much advantage in the titular part, and good service is rendered by Mr. Courtice Pounds, Mr. Richard Green, Miss Rosina Brandram, Miss Mary Duggan, and Miss Lenore Snyder. The orchestra, the chorus, and the mounting of the opera are all excellent.

THE musical arrangements in connexion with Mr. Charles Fry's admirable Shakespeare recitals at the Hampstead Conservatoire are of considerable interest. Thus, at the recital of 'As You Like It' last Saturday evening Mr. Henry Gadsby's charming 'Forest of Arden' was performed by a small orchestra, and other items by Tours, Arne, Bishop, and Morley were included in the programme.

BRAHMS'S new vocal quartets and gipsy songs were repeated for the last time this season at the Popular Concert last Saturday afternoon. The programme likewise included Beethoven's Quintet in c, Op. 29, and Schumann's Pianoforte Trio in d minor, Op. 63, the leader being Señor Arbos. The Spanish violinist displayed excellent technique and considerable breadth of style in Bach's Prelude and Fugue in c minor. The pianist was Mlle. Szumowska, who gave a somewhat unconventional though not extravagant rendering of Beethoven's Sonata Pastorale in d.

ON Monday the concerted works were Haydn's Quartet in e flat, Op. 71, No. 3, and Beethoven's Sonata in a for pianoforte and violoncello, Op. 69. Mlle. Szumowska was again the pianist, her solos being Chopin's Nocturne in f sharp, Op. 15, No. 2; the Mazurka in f sharp minor, Op. 59, No. 3; and the Scherzo in c sharp minor, Op. 39, No. 3. Her rendering of the first two pieces was somewhat flurried and unsatisfactory, but she played the Scherzo with a good deal of point. The vocalist was Mr. O'Mara, who sang items by Bennett, Mendelssohn, and Jensen with taste, though his voice sounded a trifle hoarse.

THE result of the visit of Sir Augustus Harris to Hamburg has been the engagement of several German artists, including Fräulein Klafsky,

Herr Alvary, Herr Greve, and Herr Wiegand. The intention is to perform 'Fidelio,' 'Tristan und Isolde,' and the whole of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen.'

Two new songs were included in the programme of the London Ballad Concert on Wednesday. 'Love's Despair,' by Franco Leoni, sung by Madame Belle Cole, is rather pretty, but "When love was a little boy," by Alfred Scott Gatty, introduced by Mrs. Hutchinson, cannot be numbered among the composer's best efforts. The refined part-singing of Mr. Eaton Fanning's Select Choir again deserves the highest praise.

MR. RICHARD GOMPERTZ, assisted by Messrs. H. Inwards, E. Kreuz, and C. Ould, who form the Cambridge University Musical Society's String Quartet, gave the first of two chamber concerts at the Princes' Hall on Wednesday evening. The quartets included in the programme were Beethoven's in b flat, Op. 130, and Brahms's in c minor, Op. 51, No. 1. Both were excellently rendered, the ensemble being all that could be desired. Mr. Gompertz gave a fine performance of a Violin Sonata in g by Tartini, and Miss Filzlinger contributed some songs.

MR. DANNREUTHER'S programme on Tuesday evening included Brahms's Pianoforte Quartet in a, Op. 26; Beethoven's Pianoforte Trio in b flat, Op. 97; Dr. Hubert Parry's Suite for violin and piano, in d minor; and Bach's French Suite in b minor.

A CONCERT was given at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon on behalf of the Home Missions of St. Andrew's parish, Fulham. A large number of eminent artists, including Miss Macintyre, Madame Fanny Moody, Miss Marie Brema, Mr. Eugène Oudin, Master Gérardy, Mlle. Yrrac, and the Meister Glee Singers, gave their assistance, but the programme was of a miscellaneous order, and requires no criticism.

HITHERTO the Musical Artists' Society has restricted its operations to chamber music, but it is now intended to form a small but complete orchestra for the trial performances of new works.

SIR CHARLES HALLE'S Manchester programme on Thursday included Schumann's Symphony in e flat, Mendelssohn's 'Melusina' Overture, Schubert's 'Reitermarsch,' orchestrated by Liszt, and, for the first time, Grieg's suite 'Aus Holbergszeit.' M. Sapellnikoff unfortunately met with an accident to his hand and could not play last week, Sir Charles Halle taking his place.

THE Parisian critics profess to be unable to comprehend the success of 'Cavalleria Rusticana' in all musical centres, and, although they praise the performance at the Opéra Comique, they speak in the most disparaging terms of Mascagni's work. Here yet another example is afforded of the inability of French musicians to appreciate at its proper value any music save that of their own country.

DR. A. C. MACKENZIE'S 'Pibroch' has been received with much favour in Vienna. The executant was Herr Hans Wesseley.

ACCORDING to the latest information from Italy, having the air of authenticity, Verdi has virtually completed the score of 'Falstaff,' though no arrangements have been made as yet for the production of the work.

MASCAGNI'S new opera 'L'Amico Fritz' has, it is said, failed to please either at Turin or Buda-Pesth.

CONCERTS, &c., NEXT WEEK.

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| MON. | Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall. |
| WED. | Mr. and Mrs. Henschel's Vocal Recital, 3, St. James's Hall. |
| | Royal Choral Society, 'St. Paul,' 8, Albert Hall. |
| | London Ballad Concert, 8, St. James's Hall. |
| THURS. | London Symphony Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall. |
| FRI. | Royal College of Music Orchestral Concert, 4, Alexandra House. |
| | Hampstead Popular Concert, 8, Vestry Hall, Haverstock Hill. |
| | Wind Instrument Chamber Music Society, 8.30, Royal Academy of Music. |
| SAT. | Popular Concert, 8, St. James's Hall. |
| | Crystal Palace Concert, 3. |
| | Royal Amateur Orchestral Society's Concert, 8, St. James's Hall. |
| | Mr. H. Bauer, Miss E. Bauer, and Mr. H. Walena's Concert, 8.15, Hampstead Conservatoire. |

DRAMA

T. Macci Plauti Rudens. Edited by E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

SINCE 1864, when M. Benoist published a useful, but somewhat slight edition of the 'Rudens,' this is the first separate edition which has appeared with explanatory notes. The play is, of course, included in the work of Ussing, which, with all its faults, has proved a great boon to scholars. That no separate treatment of it should have been attempted for twenty-seven years is somewhat surprising. Hardly any drama of Plautus is better suited for reading by junior students. The plot is, indeed, slight, but there is a kind of idyllic freshness about its setting, and there are masterly touches here and there in the dialogue. With the musical accompaniments usual on the ancient stage, the piece must have made an excellent light operetta. A good deal of the conversation which is now rather wearisome to read afforded, no doubt, admirable opportunities for the ancient actors to recommend their humour to the audiences. And even to a modern reader the very commonplaceness of the plot serves to render all the more vivid and natural the sketches of ancient life which the comedy presents. The picture of the little shrine of Venus on the desolate coast; of the venerable and humane priestess who serves the goddess at her own cost; of the hard and dangerous life led by the fishermen; of the upright Athenian exile who wins a scanty subsistence by cultivating the silphium, the staple product of the Cyrenaica; of the storm and perilous escape of the timid women; of the invasion of the sanctuary—these and other pictures have a simple force and charm. The sketch of the fishermen's life has something in it which recalls the beautiful twenty-first idyl of Theocritus—an idyl which many critics will not allow to be his, though, if it be not, it must have come from a hand of no less power than his. Many of the minor hits in the dialogue are good. The answer of Gripus to the *leno*, who politely asks him how he is—"You're not a doctor, are you?"—reminds one of a well-known sketch by Leech, where the mild young curate puts the same question to a rough miner, and receives for answer: "What's that to you, you beggar? You bain't my medical attendant." The other play in which Plautus is known to have copied Diphilus—the 'Casina'—has somewhat similar characteristics.

The lines of Plautine editors seem to fall nowadays in pleasant places, if we compare their task with that of their predecessors of even a few years ago. Prof. Sonnenschein modestly acknowledges that his path has been made comparatively easy for him by forerunners like Studemund and Schoell. In constituting his text the editor has received powerful private aid from Seyffert, who deserves to be regarded as the greatest master of Plautine criticism now living. Many of Seyffert's corrections shine by their absolute simplicity; a large number are convincing; hardly any are bad. Perhaps the most brilliant occurs at l. 1138, where Demones says (to Labrax), "ius merum

oras meo quidem animo," and Gripus thrusts in the remark, "at meo hercle inius merum," where the MSS. have a gap after *hercle*. This emendation not only gives the exact quip which is needed, but explains the gap, which is due to the similarity of *ius merum* and *inius merum*. Another attractive reading is "commodule metuis," for the nonsensical *metius*. The words are addressed by the roguish slave Sceparnio to the pretty Ampelisca, who has disappeared: "You are playing the timid girl nicely." A few excellent emendations in this edition are due to Prof. Palmer. Some are fresh, but the bold and ingenious *exules dica=ζωὶς δίκυ*, for the *exulem* or *exilem* of the MSS., had already appeared in the appendix to his edition of the 'Amphitruo.' Unfortunately, it is hard to accept this on the score of sense. The editor also adopts one or two sound suggestions by Prof. Nettleship. His own contributions to the improvement of the text are few, but almost all elegant and worth consideration, although, tested by the conservative principles laid down in the preface, many would have to be rejected. The most courageous proposal is "faxere" for *facere* in 376, to set right the scansion of the line. That *faxere* is nowhere else found is a smaller objection than the fact that all the extant examples of the non-compounded future infinitive end in *-assere*. Considerable insight is shown in divining errors in the attribution of the speeches and the order of the lines; and the treatment of metre in its bearing on the text is judicious. Sometimes a little unsteadiness may be noticed in the application of critical principles. Thus the "old manuscripts" of Lambinus deserve as much credit in some places where they are disregarded (*e.g.*, 417) as in others where their testimony is accepted. And a form like *retem*, to which the MSS. testify, is refused acceptance, while others equally unusual are accepted on exactly the same evidence. Nevertheless, Prof. Sonnenschein's text, taken as a whole, is far more worthy of being accepted as an approximation to what Plautus wrote than that of Schoell, although that scholar deserves great gratitude for his labours; indeed, his edition will long continue to be indispensable for the thorough study of the play. In the edition before us comparatively little is accepted from Schoell—perhaps too little; yet many of his emendations are so improbable that it is easy to get a bias against his work. There are not a few like that at 302, where the fisherman says (according to the codices): "*nisi quid concharum capsimus, incenati sumus profecto*," and Schoell reads "in cæno" for *incenati*: "We are stuck in the mud!"

Prof. Sonnenschein does not touch much on the vexed problem of Plautine orthography; but he would surely admit that an editor should not print what Plautus himself could not possibly have written. The letter *y* was not used, even in the transliteration of Greek words, for some generations after Plautus died; yet we here encounter *polypus*, *cyathus*, *epichysis*. Oh for *O* is a similar impossibility. The meagreness of the apparatus criticus (although eked out by the critical appendix) is to be regretted. Even readings of the Palatine MSS. which raise questions of importance are now and

again omitted, and have to be sought in Schoell's work, along with ancient testimony, and striking suggestions of great scholars, which deserved mention even if rejected. A good deal, of course, still remains to be done for the amendment of the corruptions in the text. For example, in the opening scene, the slave in describing the storm speaks a riddle: "non uentus fuit uerum Alcumena Euripidi." It is almost impossible that Euripides in his play should have described a passion of Alcumena which might serve as the basis of a comic exaggeration like that of Aristophanes, who says that snow covered the whole of Thrace when a certain frigid poet was exhibiting a tragedy at Athens. The passage in question should be corrected thus: "non uentus fuit, uerum Alcumeo Euripidi." *Alcumeo* is the old Latin form of the name of Alcmæon, who was the theme of a play by Euripides; he slew his mother like Orestes, and like him was punished by heaven-sent madness.

The explanatory commentary is, taken as a whole, excellently sound and useful, but it not seldom errs both in the way of excess and of defect. Space might have been economized by the omission of some long notes which supply information easily to be obtained elsewhere; for instance, the table of money values (45), the illustrations of *equidem* (1077), and the collection of examples of a certain form of conditional sentence (1021). Despite what appears at first sight to be the fulness of the notes on Plautine grammar and phraseology, a good many omissions make themselves felt. We cannot help wishing that more had been done to exhibit the relation in which the language of Plautus stands to that of the classical period. Students will often run the risk of obtaining from these comments the impression that usages which actually recur later are peculiarly Plautine. Metrical difficulties are in general well elucidated, but a number of things are passed over to which a reader's attention might well have been drawn; as the hiatus in 637 (perhaps the strongest instance in the play) and the scansion of *oppidâ* in 933. The grammatical notes are good, but hardly reach the level which the editor's work in this field led us to expect. A saying about *se* (477), to the effect that it is comparatively rare when it refers to the subject of the governing clause, but stands in a clause neither oblique nor final, is far from perspicuous, particularly as the clause to which the note refers is parenthetical. Risky, too, is a statement (305) that in classical Latin the perfect subjunctive in final clauses differs slightly in meaning from the present subjunctive. This dictum is illustrated by a passage of Cicero where the perfect conveys a meaning very distinct from the present, and where, moreover, it is not certain that the *-ut* clause should be treated as final. In a note on 403 concerning commands expressed by the present subjunctive, positive and negative commands should hardly have been placed on the same level.

The illustrative and exegetical comments are rarely wrong, but sometimes defective. To take a few examples. Prof. Sonnenschein explains (we believe rightly) the word *seclerum*, in the phrase *seclerum caput*, as from *seclus*, but he omits to notice that many scholars from Servius downwards

have regarded it as a neuter adjective agreeing with *caput*. *Quoniam* and *nunciam* (again rightly) are said to be for *quom iam*, *nunc iam*, but some hint should have been given that the explanation is contested by leading scholars. The interesting question whether the prologue formed part of the original play is very slightly touched. There are clear indications that some parts of it at least came from a Greek source. Thus *terras mouet* is a phrase which a Latin, if he were not translating, would hardly use of anything but an earthquake; and *urbis proditor* (προδοτής τῆς πόλεως) is not a natural term of abuse for a Latin to employ. At 374 the word *iacat* ("jettisons") should have been illustrated; also in the same line *mala merx* ("bad bargain") applied to persons (so 'Pseud.' 954; and in 'Miles,' 895, Brix is undoubtedly right in reading *mala mulier mers est*). We should have liked to see a fuller recognition of the Roman elements which Plautus has imported into the play. In particular the full force of the legal phrases is often not brought out. Thus in 618 *uindicate* is not "interfere," but "act as uindices" (legal champions)—a phrase borrowed from the forms of the Roman *causa liberalis*. At 713 the strongly Roman aspect of the proposal for arbitration made by Trachalio to Gripus is not appreciated. The phrase *meus arbitratus est*, in 1377, also needs illustration from the Roman lawyers.

Prof. Sonnenschein has produced an edition which is, as a whole, sound and good, and which no editor of a play of Plautus for a long time to come can afford to neglect. It has little of the bright suggestiveness familiar to us in the work of Prof. Tyrrell and Prof. Palmer on Plautus; but this is, perhaps, in part due to the somewhat severe and unnecessary restrictions which the editor appears to have put upon himself. The book is not so well adapted as the 'Mostellaria' and 'Captivi' by the same hand for readers who have not advanced some way in the study of things Plautine. But advanced students will find it very instructive.

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